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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl2o]

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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:3ly J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLAKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1868. VOLUME 41; NO. 10.

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All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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Poetry.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

The racing river leaped and sang
Full blithely in the perfect weather,
All round the mountain echoes rang,
For blue and green were glad together.

This rained out light from every part,
And that with songs of joy was thrilling;
But, in the hollow of my heart,
There ached a place that wanted filling.

Before the road and river meet,
And stepping-stones are wet and glisten,
I heard a sound of laughter sweet,
And paused to like it, and to listen.

I heard the chanting waters flow,
The cushat's note, the bees low humming—
Then turned the hedge, and did not know—
How could I—that my time was coming.

A girl upon the highest stone,
Half doubtful of the deed, was standing,
So far the shallow flood had flown
Beyond the 'customed leap of landing.

She knew not any need of me,
Yet me she waited all unweeting:
We thought not I had crossed the sea,
And half the sphere to give her meeting.

I waded out, her eyes I met,
I wished the moments had been hours;
I took her in my arms, and set
Her dainty feet among the flowers.

Her fellow-maids in copse and lane,
Ah! still, methinks, I hear them calling;
The wind's soft whisper in the plain,
The cushat's coo, the water's falling.

But now it is a year ago,
And now possession crowns endeavor;
I took her in my heart, to grow
And fill the hollow place forever.

O, the Wicklow hill is very high,
And so's the Hill o' Howth, sir;
But there's a hill much higher still,
Much higher nor them both, sir;
'Twas on the top of that high hill
St. Patrick preached his sarment—
He gave the shnakes and toads a twist,
And he bothered all the varmint!

O there's not a mile in Ireland's isle
Where the dirty varmints musters,
But there he *put* his old fore-*fut*,
And murdered them in clusters,
The toads went hop! the frogs went pop!
Slap dash into the weather;
And *the snakes committed suicide*
To save themselves from slaughter!

Miscellaneous.

SPANISH BANKING; SPANISH POST AND TELEGRAPH.

To see the mode of doing business in Spain, take the simple story of one day's work of mine in getting some money in Madrid. Holding a "letter of credit" which is promptly honored in any part of the world, and is just as good for the gold in Cairo or Calcutta as it is in London, I went in search of a Spanish banker to draw a hundred pounds sterling, say five hundred dollars. Anastazio, my courier, led the way, and soon brought us to the house where the man of money held his court. Being shown up stairs, through two or three passages and an ante-chamber, we were at length ushered in *the* presence. Senor Romero, the banker, was a man of fifty, dressed, or rather undressed, in a loose morning gown or wrapper, a red cap on his head, slippers on his feet, and a pipe in his mouth. A clerk was sitting near to do his bidding. I presented my letter. It was carefully read, first by the clerk, then by the principal. A long consultation followed, carried on in a low tone and in Spanish, quite unintelligible to me, if it had been audible. It was finally determined to let me have the money, and after an amount of palaver, sufficient for the negotiation of a government loan from the Rothschilds, and taking the necessary receipt and draft from me, I was presented with a check on the Bank of Spain. When I had fancied the delays were over, they had only just begun. The bank was in a distant part of the city, and thither we hastened, taking a cab to save all the time we could. The bank is a large and imposing edifice of white stone. In the vestibule was a guard of soldiers. A porter stopped us as we were about to enter the inner door. We must await our turn as some one else was inside! One at a time was the rule. Benches were there and we sat down, admiring silently the *moderation* of banking business in Spain. At length our turn came. We entered a room certainly a hundred feet long. Tables extended the whole length. Behind them sat clerks very busy doing nothing. We were told to pass on, and on, to the lower end of the room, where we entered another, the back parlor, or private room of the officers. They were closeted out of sight, smoking of course, and giving their wi-dom to the business in hand. I presented the check at a hole out of which a hand was put to take it. I saw nothing more. We sat down and waited. Waiting is a Spanish institution. Everybody waits. Nobody gets anything without it. We waited and waited, and waited, and at last the little hole opened again, the mysterious hand was thrust out with the——money, you suppose; not a bit, but with the check approved. We must present it at the table or counter for payment. Returning to the long room, we presented the check and were directed to the proper bureau. And here, of course, we got the money. Not yet. Bills of the Bank of Spain were given us, and when I required the gold, I was told that gold was paid only at the bureau of the bank in another street. Thither we now pursued our weary way. It was a rear entrance of the same bank building. A long line of gold hunters was ahead of us. We stood in the cue and at last were inside. In the anteroom we had to wait so long that we took to the bench again. At last, admission being granted, we were told that only *one* could be admitted with a single draft. We sent Anastazio in, and returned to the door. Here we were told that no *exit*, only *entrance* was allowed at the rear! Explaining the case, we got out, and returning to the front, patiently as possible, we looked for the appearance of Anastazio loaded with gold. At last, for the longest delay has an end, the man emerged with the money in his hands. It had cost me from two to three hours in the middle of the day to draw this money, which in New York, London, Paris, or any city out of Spain, would have cost five minutes or less. And I have been so particular in the detail because it lets you into the mode of doing business in the capital city, and the greatest bank of this country.

RAILWAYS AND POST OFFICE.

Until the French and English companies pushed railways into Spain, travel and mails were on the show-coach system. When the Royal person made a journey, it was like the march of an army, such was the retinue required for comfort and display. And as the railways are now completed only along a few great routes, the mails are largely carried in the diligences and coaches expressly made for the purpose. It is said, and there is no reason to disbelieve it, that down to the year 1840, when a Spaniard proposed to himself the danger and toil of a journey, it was his invariable custom to summon his lawyer and make his will; his physician, to learn if his health were adequate to the undertaking; and finally his priest, to confess his sins and get timely absolution. It is not regarded now so formidable an excursion to go across the kingdom, but the native travel is so little that the railroads are very unprofitable. If it were not for *freight* they would not be supported at all. They have, however, greatly increased the correspondence of the country, and the rate of postage has been reduced, so that it is about as low as in other European countries. But the government keeps a sharp look out upon the letters that come and go. In times like the present, when conspiracies are snuffed in every breeze, it would be quite unsafe for any one to entrust a secret in a letter going by mail. A government spy would be sure to have his hand on it and his eye in it, before it reached its address. The letters in the Post-office at Madrid are held four hours after the arrival of the mail, before they are ready for delivery. The mail from the North, the London and Paris mail, comes in at 10 o'clock A. M. We must *wait* until 2 o'clock P. M., for our letters. Then a list of all letters not directed to some particular street and number, or to some Post-office box, is posted up in the hall of the office—an alphabetical list. You look over the list and if you find a letter for yourself, you ask for it at the proper window. If you are a stranger, your passport is demanded. But you had been told before coming to Spain that no passports are required, and now you must have one merely to get your letters. In default of a passport, you must in some way establish your identity. This is not always easy in a foreign country, but then nothing is easy in Spain. I got no letter from the Post-office addressed to me while I was in Spain! A quoted rebel General, by the name of PRIM, is a dreadful bug-bear to the authorities, and all letters addressed to me were suspected by the local Post-masters to be intended for the General. They were therefore sent to the government, or otherwise disposed of. No efforts to recover them were successful. Much good may they do the people who had to read them. Some of them had hard work, I know.

TELEGRAPHS IN SPAIN.

Telegraphs are spreading over Spain, as they are over the world, civilized or not. Spain is one of the last countries where they could become popular; but the business of any kingdom that has relations with the outside world must be armed with the telegraph, or it cannot hold its own. In traversing wild and secluded parts of the Peninsula, I have been surprised by finding the telegraph poles set up and the wire stretching on, over hill and dale. Spain is slow, and the telegraph is not demanded here by the energy and enterprise of the people as it is elsewhere. Dispatches of more than a hundred words are not sent. To or from any part of the Peninsula ten words may be sent for about twenty five cents, twenty words for fifty cents, thirty words for seventy-five cents, but the count includes each word written by the sender, date, address, signature, and if a word is underscored it counts two. Great precautions are taken to insure accuracy in transmission, and a small extra charge is made for delivery.

These details are to show that Spain is coming on in the race of nations with commendable progress; not fast, indeed, but then she is not stationary. Her railroads are now bringing the capital into close communion with her seaports, and with foreign countries. All the chief commercial cities are reached readily by rail or by water. And it is not possible to mismanage a government much worse than hers. It may then be fairly received as a truth that Spain will improve in wealth and intelligence and general happiness in spite of the most ignorant, obstinate and inconsistent government in Europe. It is a mystery that the people will submit to be so ruled and led: that they will see such abuses of power practised on them, year after year, without an effort to assert their own rights, or to secure for the generations to come a better state of things. But if the old maxim is true that every nation has as good a government as it deserves, we will not dispute its just application to the present population of the Peninsula. —Dr. Prime in *New York Observer.*

SLIDING DOWN HILL.

There is nothing in the tropics that can console a man, doomed to dwell there, for the loss of northern winters. Monkeys and humming birds, gorgeous flowers and gigantic vegetation, insects, reptiles and luscious fruit, which you cannot eat without cholera, sweltering nights and roasting days! Deliver us from the intolerable delights of a tropical luxury!

But northern winter is full of bracing joys. In-doors all is ruddy and social, and out-of doors all is energy and manly joy! A man who has blood and vital spirits glories in the cold winter. But of all sports what one can claim superiority over *coasting*, or, as in my boyhood days it was called, sliding down hill!

Long before we attained the age of a sled, two barrel staves, fastened together by the knowing workman, served an excellent purpose, and required not much skill in sitting and steering. A slight mistake in balancing and the boy and staves changed places, the boy under and the sliding machine on top—and then gradually rolling into a promiscuous heap out of which came some ripping remarks not made by the sled.

Next came the glory of full and real *sled-ship*—a sled with runners, and iron or steel shod; a sled painted and lettered. With that we defied the thermometer, and set our faces against the north wind. And how long the hill, a full half mile, is sought, not all of a gentle slope, nor yet too steep; but properly made up as all hills should be, with a fine gradual beginning, then a pitch quite steep, then another long middle slope, a jounce here, a rullock there, a sweep yonder around a point, and fetching-up place right along the river. On such a hill-top, with a glorious sled, well muffled and mutted, the boy seats himself on his sled proud er than ever sat king upon his throne.

Away he goes, with nimble feet reaching out before him, (for a sled carries its rudder at the bow,) and whose heels with skilful touch steer the flying machine. See him make a leap over the rullock, lifted clear into the air, and coming down with a jounce that made everything crack. Boys have springs inside of them under every muscle on all sides of each bone, and come down with a spring bound, that cars and carriages may envy but cannot hope to attain.

None of your belly-flounders. The lying down on a sled, like a buckwheat cake on a griddle, or that sideway sitting on the hind end of it, with one leg cork-screwed out behind for steering, are not the thing. They are not orthodox. They savor of a compliance with weakness and timidity. A real boy should sit upon his sled fair and square, with his face to his work, and ready to meet all difficulties, with his breast to them.

Nor let any one decry the long tramp up the hill that follows this flight downward. What if it is long, the sled hanging behind, the way slippery, and withal some perils of those avalanches of other boys that come roaring and whirling down? The going up is still an indespensable part of the ride. It is the *dark*, that gives power to the light.—The *up*, makes, by contrast, the very glory of the *down*.

We never see the snow on the ground, old as we are, that we do not feel the very spirit of the sled again. And now an old man, would, if we could, mount and plunge down the hill again. Though a man's hair is as white as the snow under his feet, he need not be ashamed of a voyage on a sled.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

A LIVING MIRACLE.

The present physical, moral and social condition of the Jews must be a miracle. We can come to no other conclusion. Had they continued from the commencement of the Christian era down to the present hour, in some such natural state in which we find the Chinese, walled off from the rest of the human family, and by their selfishness on a national scale, and their repulsion of alien elements, resisting every assault from without, in the shape of hostile invasion, and from an overpowering national pride forbidding the introduction of new and foreign customs, we should not see much miracle interwoven with their existence. But this is not their state: far from it. They are neither a united and independent nation, nor a parastic province. They are peeled, and scattered into fragments; but like broken globules of quick-silver, instinct with a cohesive power, ever claiming affinity, and ever ready to amalgamate Geography, arms, genius, politics, and foreign help, do not explain their existence; time, and climate, and customs equally fail to unravel it. None of these are or can be the springs of their perpetuity. They have been spread over every part of the habitable globe; have lived under the reign of every dynasty; they have shared the protection of just laws, the oppression of cruel ones, and witnessed the rise and progress of both; they have used every tongue, and have lived in every latitude. The snows of Lapland have chilled, and the suns of Africa have scorched them, they have drank of the Tiber, the Thames, the Jordan, the Mississippi. In ever country and in every degree of latitude and longitude, we find a Jew. It is not so with any other race. Empires the most illustrious have fallen, and buried the men that constructed them, but the Jew has lived among the ruins, a living monument of indestructibility. Persecution has unsheathed the sword and lighted the faggot; Papal superstitution and Moslem barbarism have smote them with unsparing ferocity; penal rescripts and deep prejudice have visited on them most unrighteous chastisement,—and, notwithstanding all, they survive.

Like their own bush on Mount Horeb, Israel has continued in the flames, but unconsumed. They are the aristocracy of Scripture, left of coronets—princes in degradation. A Babylonian, a Theban, a Spartan, an Athenian, are names known in history only; their shadows alone haunt the world and flicker on its tablets. A Jew walks every street, dwells in every capital, traverses every exchange, and relieves the monotony of the nations of the earth. The race has inherited the heirloom of immortality, incapable of extinction of amalgamation. Like streamlets, from a common head, and composed of waters of a peculiar nature, they have flowed along every stream, without blending with it, or receiving its color or its flavor, and traversed the surface of the globe, amid the lapse of many centuries, peculiar, distinct alone. The Jewish race, at this day, is perhaps the most striking seal of the truth of the Sacred Oracles. There is no possibility of accounting for their perpetual isolations, their depressed but distinct being, on any grounds save those revealed in the records of truth.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

LEAP YEAR.

The year upon the second month of which we have just entered, is called 'Leap Year,'—beg pardon, my dear, the question has been 'popped, and we're engaged. This year will be longer by one day than last year. This month (February) will have 29 days instead of its customary 28, and all we suppose, for the gratification of the fair sex, who will have not only the privilege of becoming suitors themselves, but what will be of the greatest importance to the most unsuccessful among them, one day longer in which to prosecute their suit.

The number of marriages that will take place this year, will undoubtedly be double those of last. Doubting Thomas and bashful Peter will be spared the pain of putting the 'momentous question,' for it will fall upon their ears in the roundest of Saxon, and from the sweetest of lips, and who could refuse? Nevertheless for the credit and dignity of the 'sex' we would counsel gentlemen to practice some lessons in coquetry that they have learned in the school of experience. Don't say 'yes' the first time that a lady exercises her prerogative, and, above all, don't say 'yes' every time, or there will be more strings to your *beaux* than can easily be managed.

Fortunately the following clause in the common law of ye ancient time is not now in force, or serious consequences might ensue from a refusal:

'Albeit it has now become part of the common law, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every Bissextile year doth return, the ladies have the sole privilege of making love unto the men, which they do either by words or looks as unto them seemeth proper; and no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who doth refuse to except the offer of a lady, or who doth in any wise treat her proposal with neglect or contumely.'

We will not undertake to state at what particular period this quaint bit of law graced the book of statutes, if ever; but it will serve in evidence of the fact that for ages Leap Year has been a privileged one for the ladies. Not for us would we say aught against their enjoyment of this extraordinary privilege. It is eminently proper that the ladies should exercise something more than mere acquiescence before marriage, the better to prepare them for assuming the inevitable control of matters after marriage.

Leap Year is a valuable institution in very many respects. Not the least among its virtues is the work it prepares for the clergy in marrying and the courts in unmarrying. The payment of marriage and divorce fees keeps money in circulation, and thereby tends to encourage trade and commerce. Hope for the neglected is another boon of the leap year. Many an old maid sighs in solitude through procrastination on the part of lovers who would have proposed at a certain stage of the game but for timidity of miscalculation as to the chances of being accepted, and subsequently changed their views. A woman will commit no such error of calculation. She knows when to strike the iron, and hers is the blessed privilege to give it a wielding blow at her pleasure during Leap Year.

THE DUST ON THE MIRROR.

"There! I've about made up my mind that I won't play with Laura Page any more," said Jenny Coberg, when she came home from school. "I never saw such a temper."

"And I've about made up my mind," answered her brother Fred, "that I won't have any thing to do with Ben Grayson."

"Does he get angry at every thing and spoil your play when you're having a grand time?" questioned Jenny, with the sympathy of one who knew what she was talking about.

"No, he's good tempered enough. I don't believe he's angry once a year. But he's so slow—he'll promise to do a thing, and put off till the saints would be out of patience; then he'll borrow things and forget to return them for ever so long. I don't mean to lend him my Robinson Crusoe again, if I ever get it back, I know."

"Children," called mamma, "don't you want to come and help me arrange grandma's room?"

This they were ready enough to do. Grandma was coming to live with them. Now, to many children, a grandmother's coming "to stay always" would be very far from a matter of rejoicing, for grandmothers, as well as children, are of two kinds—good and bad. This grandma was of the good sort, neither fault-finding and fussy, nor weak and all indulgent.

An easy chair and toilet-table, with a glass, had been purchased for her room; and after the furniture was all nicely arranged, Mrs. Coberg asked her children to look in the mirror, and tell her if they thought the plate was good. They glanced at it and said, in a breath,

"Why, mother it is so dusty it won't show anything clearly;" and Fred added, as his sister turned to get the feather-brush, "I shouldn't know my own face!"

Jenny passed the brush lightly over the glass, and then it was evident that it was an excellent one.

"I want you to remember this, my children," said Mrs Coberg, "and use the remembrance sometimes."

"What do you mean, mamma?" they asked, in a tone of surprise.

"Would you think any one would send back a dusty mirror to the store, saying it was good for nothing, very foolish?"

"Yes indeed! But nobody would."

"Probably no one would do that; people can wipe it away. The dust on human hearts, and in human eyes, generally meets no such treatment. Which way do you think is according to the golden rule—when you find dust on the hearts of your schoolmates to resolve, before you have even tried to wipe it off, that you will have nothing more to do with them, or to wait patiently and do all you can to help them to see it and get rid of it?"

Then children owned that this would be the true way and said they would try to do so.

"And remember, my darlings," the mother added, "there is more or less dust on all our hearts, and only the water Christ's truth can fully wash it away"—*Children's Hour.*

SUBJUGATING AN ELEPHANT.

Recently, a Cincinnati paper says, a circus elephant, thirty six years old, 10,000 pounds weight, and named Tippoo Saib, while in winter quarters at Connorsville, Indiana, became unruly on account of a change of his keeper, and went to war against all mankind. He would allow no one in his quarters, and struck at every one who approached him with his trunk and tusks most violently. His keeper determined to subdue him and the process and result are thus described: The new keeper, with nine assistants, had fully equipped himself with chains and cables for tying, and spears and pitchforks for subduing Tippoo. The first thing done was to fasten a brickbat to the end of a rope and throw it over the end of the tusk chain, which latter is fastened to one leg and one tusk. By means of this rope a 20 ton cable chain (formerly used to subdue the famous Hannibal) was slipnoosed around the tusk. Next, an excavation three feet deep was made under the sill of the house, and while the elephant's attention was attracted to the other side of the room by a pail of water poured into his trough, the cable chain was passed through the excavation and fastened to heavy stakes outside. All this time the infuriated monster struck all around him with terrible ferocity, and tugged at his chain with incredible momentum. The next thing accomplished was the snaring of his hind legs. This was consummated by the slinging of fresh ropes around those two stately pillars of elephant flesh, bone and muscle, and finally, by the stealthy strategy of the keeper and another man, these ropes were fastened to stumps outside. The elephant was now sufficiently pinioned to allow the order, "Charge pitchforks," to be given. Ten men, armed with these ugly implements of offense, plunged them into the rampaging beast, taking care, of course, to avoid penetrating his eyes or joints. The tenderest spot in an elephant is just behind the fore legs, and that locality was prodded unmercifully. By means of a hooked spear sunk in his back, Tippoo was brought to his knees, but he surged up again with such awful strength that he swept his tormentors off their feet and made his chains whistle like fiddle-strings. After an hour's fighting he was brought down on his side, but for two hours longer he tugged at his chains with frenzied obstinacy. He pulled so hard at times that his hind legs were straight out behind him, and three feet off the ground. At the end of three hours the giant gave in by trumpeting, which is the elephant's way of crying enough. The moment this peculiar cry was heard the battle ceased. The keeper made Tippoo get up and lie down a number of times, and he was as obedient to the word of command as a gentle pony. The animal was then groomed and rubbed off with whisky. He allowed all manner of liberties without so much as flapping an ear. He was a subjugated elephant.—*Scientific American.*

M. DU CHAILLU, the traveller, in a recent lecture, stated that while sojourning in the Ishogo country, Africa, he had several offers of marriage, and one kind chief to avoid jealousy, wanted him to marry all the marriageable women of the tribe, numbering about 800.

TRIALS OF THE AGED.

It is often spoken of as a *mystery* that the infirm and apparently useless members of a family are left to drag out a weary existence, while the young, vigorous and useful are snatched to an early grave. But this apparent mystery ceases, if we reflect that the family state is the preliminary period of training for the kingdom of heaven, in which each is living, not for self, but for the best good of the whole great family of God. None are prepared for this kingdom till, like its great Master, the happiness of others is the chief end, and self denial and self-sacrifice the great means to that end.

"Bear ye one another's burdens, and *so fulfill the law of Christ.*" How could the young in each family be trained to follow our Divine Exemplar in this great and difficult duty, were not the sick, the aged, and the poor connected with the family state? Few realize the burdens that the aged often bear, especially those who have been parents or those who have held honor and authority.

Instead of being the loved and respected dispensers of favors, the rulers of the family state, they find themselves either forsaken in their desolate home, or mere appendages to another family. Their opinions and counsels are no longer sought; they become subordinates, and subject to the will of those they once controlled; they find that they are burdens rather than helpers, and often suspect that the family would be much more comfortable without than with them. Their resources for enjoyment fail; society abroad ceases to attract; their senses begin to fail; their loss of hearing often shuts out social enjoyment; the eye is dimmed, so that reading is no longer a resource. Under all these privations and burdens, sometimes the temper fails, so that the "peevishness of old age" has become proverbial. To all this are often added infirmities and sickness, that demand constant sympathy, care, labor and patience. The infirm grand-parent, the aged mother the homeless relative, the worn-out domestic—these are preserved, of ten when they would gladly depart, in order that the highest lesson in Christian life may be taught to the young.

Happy the parents who, instead of regarding these dependent inmates as crosses and trials, welcome them as suffering ministers of good, aiding in the great and difficult mission of training the young to patient and self sacrificing benevolence.—*Hours at Home.*

YOUNG MEN—BUSINESS MEN.

It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half of the energy displayed in keeping ahead, that is required to catch up when behind, will save credit, give more time to attend to business, and add to the profit and reputation of those who work for gain. Be prompt. Keep your work. Honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man or do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you have work to do, do it at once, cheerfully, and therefore more speedily and correctly. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter. Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons. Never "fool" on business matters. If you have to labor for a living, remember that one hour in the morning is better than two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and to direct work to advantage. Have order, system, regularity, promptness, liberality. Do not meddle with business you know nothing of. Never buy an article simply because the man who sells will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Time is money. A good business habit and reputation is always money. Make your place of business pleasant and attractive, then stay there to wait on customers.

Help yourself and others will help you. Be faithful over the interests confided to your keeping, and all in good time your responsibilities will be increased. Do not be in great haste to get rich. Do not build until you have arranged and laid a good foundation. Do not—as you hope or work for success—spend time in idleness. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. A-k, but never beg. Help others when you can, but never give when you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants—and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be honest. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the times. Young men, note this, and if there is folly in the argument, let us know. You must test it thoroughly, as, sooner or later practical life repeats its experiences.

HOW TO ADVERTISE.—The *Inside Track* says some good things in the following article, which may be of practical value to some of our readers:

An advertisement is not always valuable in proportion to the space it occupies.

A short advertisement four times is better than a very long one once. "Brag is a good dog, but Hold fast is a better.".

A prominent advertisement once or twice will be effective, if followed up by a steady card giving your business and address.

Don't take down your sign in dull times. —People read newspapers all times of the year.

If business admits of it, several small advertisements, with your name repeated every time, will avail more than the same collected, with your name in only once.

Don't fear to have a small advertisement by the side of a larger competing one. The big one can't eat it up.

Small advertisements, and plenty of them is a good rule. We were all babies once, yet we made considerable noise.

A RAT ON A SPREE.—As a clerk in a Syracuse drug store entered the liquor cellar for the purpose of drawing some liquor, he discovered a large rat standing on his hind legs, drinking whisky as it dropped from a faucet that had not been properly closed. As he neared the rat, he made a very awkward effort to escape, but he reeled and staggered like a drunken man. The clerk, pleased with the comial predicament of the unfortunate "animal," allowed him, after several zigzag movements, to enter his hole.

WHEN Rowland Hill was some years ago in Scotland, he was introduced to an aged minister somewhat resembling himself in piety and eccentricity. The old man looked at him for some time very earnestly, and at length said: 'Well, I have been looking for some time at the leens of your face.' 'And what do you think of it?' said Mr. Hill. 'Why I'm thinking that if the grace of God had not changed your heart, you would have been a tremendous rogue.' Mr. Hill laughed heartily and said: 'Well, you have just hit the nail on the head.'

A FACT FOR THE LABORING MAN.

Every man able to read, has already informed himself of a fact, which should warn the whole people seriously to reflect. The *fact* to which we allude, shows that neither the President, his constitutional advisers, or his political organs have yet uttered a word or taken a position in favor of protecting *white labor.* Mr. Johnson and his friends are constantly engaged in efforts to show that this is a *white man's* government. What have they done thus far, as possessors of official power, to give force and practical effect to this fact? The white laboring men and mechanics of the North are now suffering indescribable burdens. They pay the greater part of all taxation; they support the government with the labor of their hands; they procured its release from rebellion with the blood of their bodies and suffered all the deprivation entailed by the war; *but what has Andrew Johnson, his Cabinet Officers, or his organs done to release the white man of any of his burdens?* The President's Message shows no interest in the welfare of the white laborers and mechanics; the reports of the Secretaries show no intention of procuring protection for the producers; for the Administration among the newspaper press devote no space to secure the rights of white labor, while the mouth pieces of the President in Congress never utter a word on the same subject. All those statesmen, orators and organs are in favor of a *white man's government*, not a government of *white laborers and mechanics*, but *an oligarchy of white traitors.* The interests of the white labor of the north; the laborer that toils before the furnace heat, that bends at the anvil, thinks at the work bench, and sweats in the field, is ignored. These white men are lost sight of in Andrew Johnson's venture and solicitude for traitors—white traitors, on whose pride he is anxious to found a *white man's government.* How do the laborers and mechanics of the old free State like Andrew Johnson's ideas of a white man's government?—*State Guard.*

SHE WOULDN'T MARRY A MECHANIC. —A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young lady to enquire where he had been.

'I had to work to-night.'

'What! do you work for a living?' she enquired in astonishment.

'Certainly,' replied the young man 'I am a mechanic.'

'I dislike the name of a mechanic,' and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the young man visited that young woman. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best women in the county for his wife.

The lady who disliked the name of a mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool—a regular vagrant about grog shops—and the soft verdant, silly, miserable girl, is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

You dislike the name of a mechanic, oh? You whose brothers are but well dressed loafers. We pity any girl who has so little brains, who is so verdant, so soft, as to think less of a young man for being a mechanic—one of God's noblemen—the most dignified and honorable personage of heaven's creatures.

Beware, young ladies, how you treat young men who work for a living, for you may one day be menial to one of them yourself.

Far better to discharge the well fed pauper with all his rings, jewelry, brazenness and pomposity, and take to your affections the callous-handed, intelligent and industrious mechanic.

Thousands have bitterly regretted their folly who have turned their backs to honesty. A few years have taught them a severe lesson.

WOMAN'S GLANCE LIKE A COG-WHEEL.

The glance of a woman, says a French writer, resembles certain wheels which are apparently gentle, but are formidable; you daily pass by their side with impunity, and without suspecting anything, and the moment arrives when you even forget that the thing is there. You come, you go, you dream you speak, you laugh, and all in a minute you feel yourself caught and it is all over with you. The wheel holds you, the glance has caught you, it has caught, no matter where or how, by some of your thoughts, which drag after you, or by some inattention on your part. You are lost, and your whole body will be drawn in; a series of mysterious force seizes you, and you struggle in vain for human aid is no longer possible. You pass from cogwheel to cogwheel, from agony to agony, from torture—you and your mind, your fortune, your future and your soul; and, according as are in the power of a wicked creature, or you of a noble heart, you will issue from this frightful machinery either disfigured by shame or transfigured by passion.

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

Men who are worth having, want women for wives. A bundle of gew-ga

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH. 6, 1868

THE MEANNESS OF SOME MEN.

A number of persons who feel anxious to connect Bedford by railroad with the outer world, proposed to hold a meeting on Monday night, of this week, for the purpose of taking the sense of the people upon the project of building a railroad from Bedford to Bridgeport, and accordingly after examining the papers to ascertain whether such a meeting would conflict with any previous announcement, and learning that it would not, a meeting was called and the announcement made in both papers. This gave universal satisfaction. But later in the week the leaders of the Democratic party, who would sacrifice the best interests of the county, yea, of everything, if they thought they could make a vote for themselves when running for office, determined to over-ride the call for a railroad meeting, and to call a Democratic meeting for Monday night. This was no sooner determined upon than it was done. These men have no interest in developing Bedford county, out-side of keeping up the Democratic organization, which they make a vehicle to elevate them to office, and the interests of the county, can, as far as they are concerned, deliberately go to "Old Nick," to use an inelegant expression.

The Democratic leaders in this county have long been proverbial for their meanness and selfishness. We have heard people say as mean as a "Bedford county Locofoco politician" so long ago that we cannot remember when it was not an adage. And no doubt, judging from our experience, the phrase was well earned and most judiciously applied. However, we had begun to believe that the men who had won this unenviable distinction for the leaders of the Democratic party in this county, had given way to men of larger views and more unselfish motives. Men, who in the light of day, were not willing to be caught at that which would characterize the unscrupulous knaves who control the Five Points of New York, or which immortalized the Stringfellows of Border Ruffian fame. But we have been mistaken. Such is our experience in Bedford and such must be the fame of those who desire to be esteemed as gentlemen and who ask good citizens to respect them as such.

To us it is altogether the strangest thing in the world that some men have no souls, no body, no character, no identity but the identity of a Pecksniff, when they enter the arena of politics. Conway has done such noble justice to a representative of this class, in his "Bribed Legislator," that we reproduce it so those noble leaders may see their reflection, yea, themselves "as others see them." Such a man, he says

——"Would strip the dead,
Or rob the orphan of his crust of bread,
So lost to justice—equity and right—
This man would steal the aged 'widow's mite'
Is well prepared for every kind of fraud,
Would sell his country, or betray his God,
Pillage the palace of the King of Kings,
Or strip the gilding from an angel's wings."

We hate meanness with the most unutterable hate, and yet we cannot turn to the right nor to the left but we have the meanness of somebody staring us in the face with the brazen impudence which is said to characterize those doomed spirits whose abode is in realms of eternal misery.

Men of principle and character, though they may deem the adoption of their principles essential to the welfare of their country, do not feel that it is incumbent upon them to resort to such means to bring about their adoption as characterizes the blackguard and which would expel any gentleman from decent society or convict him in a Court of justice. Why cannot men act the part of gentlemen in politics as well as in the other relations of life? There is no reason why a man should make a blackguard of himself because he desires the success of his party. Yet in this community, time out of mind, this has been the usual level to which the leaders of the Democratic party have attempted to scramble and they jostle each other for the position.

The Democratic party of this county is run for the benefit of about twenty-five or thirty persons, no more, all waiting to get into office. The party has been without a principle for a dozen years and yet the poor dupes who have, in that number of years, spent money enough to build a railroad from Bedford to Mt. Dallas, have done it all for the benefit of less than twenty men, and to benefit these few men the Democratic party must resort to the most dastardly meanness.

Democrats, your leaders stand in your light, they care no more about you and your interest than if you were so many sheep. They thunder and howl in regard to the actions of the Radicals as if those Radicals were about to take the lives of every one of you, and all this is because every one of these same frothy politicians wants into office. And after they are in office what advantage are they to you? What do they *do* for you? Do they fill your pockets with golden guineas, greenbacks or even postal currency? Do they even lighten the burden of your taxation? Humph! when you have shouted yourselves hoarse, spent your money and your time, and they are elected, they leave you quietly to stand aside until the next heat, and you are fool enough to do it and not reap a single benefit. Yes, all the meanness and gas which your leaders are constantly dispensing comes from the all prevading desire to be elected to office. You have not an honest politician who is fighting for the cause of your party to-day for the sake of principles, not one; every mother's son of them is looking forward for the spoils, the time when he will be preferred for some petty office and its emoluments, while you are fools enough to sustain this kind of thing even at the risk of your best interests. This must be as patent to you as it is to us. And yet since Mr. Schell represented you in the Legislature you have never, with the exception of that gentleman's effort to be re-elected last fall, pledged and asked any of your candidates for Representatives or Senator to pledge themselves in favor of doing anything towards developing Bedford county. Out-side of the efforts of Mr. Schell what has your party ever done for you in this respect? Not any thing. If you had made one-half the effort to build a railroad from Hollidaysburg to Cumberland, or from Mt. Dallas to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as you have made to elect a few selfish politicians to office, who after the election is over care no more about you than they care for the mendicant who one day asks their alms and the next passes to realms unknown, the railroad would be built, your county would to-day have forty or fifty thousand inhabitants, the price of every acre of land in the county would be enhanced, your taxes proportionately reduced and yourselves proportionately enriched.

Democrats, honest Democrats, if you desire to make Bedford county what energy and enterprise can make her, you must repudiate the leeches who are sucking your life's blood under the cover of party and support no man for office who knows nobody but himself. In a brief space of time the country will settle down and their will be but few, if any, great national issues and in that event, look after your own interests. Don't send your charity to Dahomy when you have so many objects to apply it to at home. Charity should always begin at home, and unless both parties turn their attention to the interest of Bedford county, and ignore the party hacks who want office for the sake of it, fifty years hence we will be in the same place.

BEDFORD, Pa., Feb. 25.—There is a great excitement at this place about the impeachment, and several companies are being rapidly organized to support the President.

Captain T. H. Lyons has already 50 men on his list and at least three companies can be ready in 48 hours.

How easy it is for some people to make asses of themselves. They hav'nt far to go. Who the authors of the above despatch are we do not know, nor is it likely that we ever will, nor do we want to know. We have good reason to suppose that they belong to the pusillanimous reptiles who when drafted fled broad cast over the country, built fortifications in the Allegheny mountains and fled at the first approach of the officers of the law, slunk away in caves, burned the barns of enrolling officers and intimidated provost marshals, verily anything but travel forty miles South to join their rebel friends. Bah! such fellows talk about raising three companies to sustain the President! We have negroes enough in Bedford county who have seen service and been honorably discharged who can whip a division of such fellows.

We cannot see the object of this dispatch. It was an infamous lie, dragging in the name of a gentleman who has won honor in his country's service, for what purpose, we cannot say. Bedford was made famous on as small amount of capital during the war as any section of the country, and these miserable contemptible cowards, seeing they can do it cheaply are determined to keep up the notoriety. The course of this paper for two years has been to allay political feeling and prejudice, but these cowardly tricksters, who know that the President openly and flagrantly violated the Constitution and the laws, and readily admits that he did, are determined to keep up the political dissensions of the country.

GOLD is the political barometer of the country, showing with nicest accuracy the general sense of security or the slightest feeling of alarm, falling with the one or rising with the other. On the removal, or attempted removal of Stanton the price of gold rose several per cent. but as soon as it appeared certain that Congress would go ahead with impeachment it at once fell to its old figures and the tendency has ever since been downward. This is probably one of the best indications of the belief, of those who have greatest interest in the continued peace of the country and the speedy restoration of the lately rebellious states, that the safest and surest, if not the only, way, to security and restoration is through the impeachment and removal of the President. The foolish clamor of a few skedaddlers about fighting for the President has had no effect but to excite the contempt and derision of all sensible men. The work of impeachment goes quietly but surely forward gathering force with time. The President's fair weather friends are rapidly deserting him and he bids fair, very soon, to find himself utterly alone, deprived of office and sent in disgrace to deserved obscurity.

AT the Copper-Johnson meeting on Monday night one of the speakers became quite eloquent over imaginary assassinations, barn burnings, &c., that he pretended to think would be brought about by this terrible impeachment business. He seemed to have quite forgotten that this business of barn-burning and assassinating is entirely a copperhead institution, that they have monopolized it heretofore and that nobody in this community has either talked or dreamed of fighting but themselves. He seemed to be utterly oblivious of that notorious telegram about Capt. Lyons and the three companies of soldiers volunteering their services to assist Andy Johnson in resisting the laws and overturning our government. If there is a drop of blood spilled in this impeachment business it will be begun as before by rebels resisting the laws. But we counsel the gentleman to keep cool. The genuine rebels who dared to fight have been so thoroughly whipped that they don't want to try it again and the miserable cowards who fled to the mountains when they had a chance to fight are not likely to risk their worthless hides in any enterprise that smells of gunpowder.

POOR ANDY JOHNSON'S condition is a pitable one indeed. After all his efforts to serve the Copperhead party, it ungratefully abandons him in the hour of his need. We don't, as a matter of course, mean the small fry found in such places as Bedford. *The World* the leading organ of the party has formally notified him that he need expect no aid from the party, that though they accept the offices and eat his bread and butter, they will not engage to fight his battles for him. Robt. J. Walker tells Andy's friends, who go to him for advice, that the country needs peace and the man who obstructs the execution of the laws should be hung upon the nearest tree. Even Jerry Black who, it was supposed would stoop to almost anything, is too cunning to acknowledge any responsibility, but asserts that Andy won't follow his advice and declares that if he did he would not make a fool of himself as often he does.

A FEW EXCITED COPS here and there (in Bedford for instance) have been holding meetings, Constitutional meetings, to sustain Andy Johnson. It has been pertinently suggested that Andy has got hold of a copy of the Confederate Constitution and is trying to carry out its provisions; this seems the more probable from the fact that no warrant whatever can be found in our Constitution for Andy's pranks but on the contrary they are definitely and clearly forbidden by the plain letter of the Constitution of 1789; besides the Cops profess to be well acquainted with the Constitution under which Andy takes shelter and everybody knows that they are most familiar with the late Confederate Constitution. We are inclined to think that this is the true solution of the great constitutional controversy, the Cops and Andy have meant the rebel Constitution, while we meant ours. No wonder we couldn't agree.

"I counsel no violence, but I do counsel firmness. *I for one feel ready to shoulder a musket in protection of the Constitution,* AYE, TO DIE *for the upholding of the Constitution.*"

The above is an extract from the speech of *Lance-Corporal* Meyers of the 3d Battallion, Constitutional Guards, commanded by Captain Kerr, late of the Allegheny Mountain Rangers, at the meeting on Monday night. It does seem strange that after having four year's splendid opportunity wherein to display his fighting proclivities and letting all go by without once risking his precious neck on either side, the Corporal should, now, at this late day, become so valiant. "To DIE *for the upholding of the Constitution.*" Bosh! Go tell that story to the Marines, Corporal,—the "Regulars" "can't see it," and we are of the opinion that your audience on Monday night could not exactly see it either, judging from the manner in which they took it.

THE *Gazette* is subject to fits, first class spasms, and when it has one of these terrible "spells" it is truly agonizing to behold it. It has only had half a dozen violent attacks within our recollection, but when they have occurred they have been awful to contemplate; they have wrenched the very bowels out of the concern. They are awful! Who does not remember the horrible contortions of the concern when it was dangerous to openly advocate the course of rebellion, when the writ of Habeas Corpus was suspended, when the Conscription Act was passed, when slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia? and now when the President is to be impeached it has a worse attack than ever. When the frog attempted to swell itself to the size of an ox and bursted, the consequences were nothing, we are confident, in comparison with this. Oh! it was *awful!* AWFUL! It is better since the meeting on Monday night!

IN another column of this paper will be found a telegram sent from this place on the 25th ult, stating that Capt. Lyons was raising a Company of men to support or defend the President. To the credit of Capt. Lyons we are credibly informed that he never dreamed of any such foolish enterprise nor did he know anything of the telegram until it appeared in the Philadelphia papers. It is an infamous falsehood and is supposed to have been manufactured from the whole cloth by a couple of fellows who never had patriotism enough to fight for their country nor courage enough to fight against it. They have had fool hardiness enough, though, to stamp themselves by this act as devoid not only of patriotism but also of truthfulness.

WERE'NT DRILLED.—The following is a scene in last Monday night's farce of "Anti-Impeachment," as performed by Corporal Meyers & Company:

SCENE—*The Corporal in the foreground.—Unterrified in the distance.*—Will you, my fellow citizens, sustain the Rump Congress in their insane idea of Impeachment, or will you stand by a patriotic and just President in the execution of the laws,—who stands by the Constitution and defends the right against the wrong? I await an answer—(*Pause.*) I repeat, and *ask* an immediate answer.

(A pin might have been heard to drop, and the unterrified answered—NOTHING!)

OUR copperhead friends have certainly got a little mixed. They hold meetings to sustain the President in our place while in another they are petitioning him to resign. Our cops here in Bedford held a meeting on Monday night, at which they even *talked* of shouldering their muskets, (that is the furthest their courage will carry them in this region) in defence of the President. On Tuesday the mails brought the news that the cops in Washington were begging him to resign. We don't know where *our* cops get their cue, but it is evident some body blundered.

"BRICK POMEROY" ON A SMALL SCALE.—The last *Gazette*, in an article headed "Impeachment," indulged in a borrowed extract from the classical collections of that servile mocker of high heaven, Brick Pomeroy, to the effect that Congress had *impeached the President!* How such vile and impious stuff sounds, coming from the pen of a "peculiarly pious" individual like the editor of that sheet. Shame! shame!!

"Yes, the Radical Rebels have resolved to remove the President. WHY?"—*Gazette.*

Why? Because he the "drunken maudlin" of Feb. 22d, 1866, the "boorish tailor of Tennessee," the "lascherous manikin who sits in the Presidential chair"—has seen fit to openly and flagrantly violate the Constitution,—to attempt to force out one and force in another cabinet officer WITHOUT "THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE," when that sacred instrument expressly provides that this shall be done only WITH the "advice and consent" of that body. Now, what *is* Constitutional? Bah!

THE *Sceintific American* is in recipt of letters from correspondents, in various parts of the country, stating that persons traveling in the guise of agents are demanding, of farmers and others, having ice- houses, payments for a pretended infringement of a patent. The alleged infringement consists in having a hole, or any other sort of ventilation made in the ice-house. It is informed that thousands of dollars have been collected by this impudent system of swindling. No valid patent can now exist upon the idea of ventilating ice houses. It was in common use before our patent laws were created.

THE CRISIS AT WASHINGTON.

The all-absorbing subject of interest and speculation at the present time is the impeachment question. All interest centers in Washington, and each day's news is eagerly waited for by thousands. In the meantime the newspapers are filled with long editorials advocating one side or the other. The *Nation*, one of the ablest independent papers discusses the subject so coolly, fairly and impartially, that though somewhat lengthy we lay its entire article before our readers, that they may see how the subject of impeachment is viewed by able minds that stand entirely aloof from the party politics of the country. It discusses the intrinsic merits of the question as follows:

MR. JOHNSON, after a series of blunders, to use a very mild word, such as few it any statesmen have had to show, has at last committed the crowning one. After having promised and failed to play the part of Moses for the colored people, he has played it for the impeachers. They have been trying for more than a year to get up a case against him, and, partly through their own natural deficiencies, partly through the oddity of his conduct, which made it almost impossible to patch up his follies into a decent resemblance to a "high crime or misdemeanor," but most of all owing to the popular unwillingness to have the country disturbed and the public attention diverted from reconstruction and the finances, they were never able to accomplish anything. Mr. Johnson, however, seems to have determined that they should not be foiled, and has at last, with truly wonderful fatuity, furnished them with a good case against him, and a case which can probably be tried in a few days. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he has now nobody to say a word for him, and that there is not a man left in the country who does not think him either a fool or a knave. Those who have never admitted his wickedness are at present willing to have him impeached and deposed as an incorrigible dunce. The scene that one witnesses at Washington would be wholly tragic if it were not for his appearance in it, but the satisfaction with which he looks on his work takes a great deal of the seriousness out of it. So, also, does the exceeding solemnity of the language in which some of the more uproarious of his enemies are denouncing him. When one sees "the usurper in the White House" revealing his mighty plans and expectations, his deep-laid schemes and hellish plots, to the correspondent of the New York *Herald* with all the artless candor of a Kentucky belle, one cannot help feeling that the task of "hurling him from the chair he has disgraced" is not such awful work after all.

The precise reasons for now bringing the "tyrant" to justice is, that he has for the first time committed a distinct and palpable breach of the law, though we confess we do not think his last offence by any means the worst in a moral point of view. It has, however, the great legal beauty of being capable of proof in five minutes, and of needing no "construction" or piecework. It is full and complete and simple. The question of the constitutionality or expediency of the Tenure-of-office Act need not come up in the trial of it at all. Many good Republicans deny both one and the other; but Mr. Johnson has so managed matters that no differences of opinion on these points in the ranks of the party will be of any use to him. Whether the law be constitutional or not, or wise or not, there is a legal presumption of which every man is bound to take notice, that it is constitutional till the courts have decided otherwise. The necessity and value of this presumption were fully discussed and affirmed by the Court of Appeals in this State in the police cases in 1857. Without it a written constitution would breed anarchy, because if everybody—and, above all, every officer of the Government—could take upon himself to decide, as soon as a law was passed, whether it accorded with the Constitution or not, no law would ever be executed for months or years after its passage. If he resists it, he must do so at his peril; and the doctrine which the New York *Times* seems to hold, that its being afterwards declared unconstitutional may have the effect of retroactive justification, has no foundation either in precedent or reason. If every court in the country next month pronounced the Tenure-of-office Act unconstitutional, it would not in the least improve Mr. Johnson's position. What he is about to be tried for is not only his disobedience to the law, for of this a decision that the law was unconstitutional—that is, null and void—*might* absolve him, but his taking upon himself the functions of the judiciary, and deciding for himself that it was unconstitutional, and acting in his official capacity under his own ruling. If he may do this, all the other officials, civil and military, may do it, and the legislature might as well be dissolved, for its acts would be all nullities. Nobody would ever obey one which he had the least motive for disobeying; in other words, all that portion of the community which an act of Congress was intended to direct or restrain would be exempted from its operation for an indefinite period after its passage. If this were the effect of a written constitution, no nation would live under one for six months; and, to provide against this, the presumption has been firmly established as binding on everybody, that all acts are constitutional till a court of competent jurisdiction has, in a *bona fide* case, pronounced them otherwise. It may be said that this presumption bears hard on officers, because the Constitution furnishes them with no protection against the legal consequences of the execution of an unconstitutional act. This is no doubt true. The Constitution ought to provide that those who act on the presumption shall be held harmless. But officers, even as matters stand, have their remedy. The risk they run is a well known risk of their position; if they do not like it, they can resign.

It would have been a stupid thing for Mr. Johnson to have disobeyed the law when he suspended Mr. Stanton. But to have done so then would not, it seems, have been stupid enough for his taste, for he obeyed i by suspending him and giving his reason for suspending him to the Senate—thus logically, though perhaps not legally, estopping himself from afterwards denying its constitutionality. This performance seems only to have been the ground-work of absurdity, which he lays broad and deep, for so many of his official acts. Finding that his acknowledgment of the validity of the law does not help him, he sets about having it tested by the courts, and does this by flatly disobeying it—by doing the very thing which the act forbade him to do, under heavy penalties. We hear in various quarters the question asked, In what other way could he bring it before the courts? He himself evidently looks on the despatch of General Thomas to the War Office and that discreet officer's arrest as a most ingenious device, which nobody who had not "filled every office in the gift of the people" would have thought of, for bringing the dispute between him and Congress to the test of a legal decision.

There is, and has been time out of memory, a very simple process for trying titles to offices. It has been a process of the common law from the earliest ages; it is in use every year in every State in the Union, and is as familiar to all lawyers as their alphabet; and is, in fact, the only direct mode of testing the validity of any official's claim to his place. We mean, of course, the writ of *quo warranto*. The proper person to sue it out is the Attorney-General; and had Mr. Stanbery obtained it from a United States court under Mr. Johnson's direction it would have brought Mr. Stanton into court to show by what authority he held his place, and this would, of course, have at once raised the question of the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-office Act, and have secured a judicial decision upon it. It could not have been pleaded that this was a political question, on which the courts were not competent to pass, or, at all events, could not have been pleaded without an absurdity which neither Mr. Stanton nor the majority in Congress would have ventured, to face. Had the court decided against him, he would have gained rather than lost in public estimation by his appeal to them. Had they decided in his favor, he would have had some solid support in his subsequent resistance to Congress, if he determined to resist.

It must be admitted, however, that the terms of the law are such that the unfortunate man was unable to test its constitutionality before the courts without exposing himself to impeachment. He could not get a *quo warranto* without removing Mr. Stanton, and he could not remove Mr. Stanton even formally without being impeached, so that, practically, he was deprived of the power of testing its constitutionality at all except before the very body which passed it, and with the penalty of political ruin hanging over him in case of failure. This would certainly be a very embarrassing position for a moderate and conscientious man. But then, if Mr. Johnson had been moderate, and there was any general belief that he was honest, he would not be in this position. If he were anybody else, we have very little doubt he might have removed Stanton, and then, on the Senate's restoring him, have tried the title to the office on a *quo warranto*, without exposing himself to impeachment. The consequence—and it seems to us the just consequence—of the bad reputation he has acquired for himself is that he will not be allowed to test the validity of any law which imposes a duty on him. He has by his course forfeited all claim to Congressional indulgence, and he has no popular support to take its place. What Congress says to him is, in effect, that his character is so bad that they will not allow him to question their acts even by legal process, and if his case be a hard one, we do not see that he has anybody but himself to blame.

His disappearance from the scene now will be a heartfelt relief to nearly everybody. He has been a sore trial to the nation for the last three years, and in nothing more than in creating a constant danger that the wilder members of the House would be tempted into creating a most dangerous precedent by prosecuting him for being foolish and foul-mouthed. Had he been impeached on the strength of the testimony collected by the committee last summer, it would have proved a most perilous precedent; his impeachment for flat disobedience to an act of Congress cannot but prove a useful one. It will delight the "sons of thunder" who for so long have been clamoring for his overthrow; but, as we have never taken any pleasure in these gentlemen's misery, and have all along, in opposing them, desired simply that they should have good and not bad reasons for being happy, this will not, as far as we are concerned, in any way mar the occasion.

One thing, however, we cannot help saying before we close. It is a delicate thing to say, but, if said at all, it must be said now. Mr. Johnson's troubles to himself and the nation have resulted mainly from the fact that he has owed all his political successes to his zeal and courage. In everything else he has been wanting. He is ignorant, hot-headed, impetuous, indiscreet loose-tongued. He has no tact, no perception, is no judge of character. Had he been the reverse of all this, his differences with Congress on the matter of reconstruction would not have brought him to his present position. He might have secured a large amount of popular support, and certainly would have retained the popular respect, and would have quitted the office at the end of his term without the reputation of having degraded it. If the Senate now gives judgment against him, and deposes him, he will be succeeded by a gentleman who is, we admit, a better man in all sorts of ways, but whose mental constitution and political and social training are very like Mr. Johnson's and who has been selected for the office mainly because he is plucky and impetuous. We confess the prospect does not fill us with enthusiasm. When we consider the delicacy of the duties which will devolve on the President during the coming year, how much there is before us for a rough and untaught hand to mar, and remember the enthusiasm with which four years ago the very men who are now looking forward with most delight to "glorious Ben Wade's" accession to the Presidency talked and wrote of "Andy Johnson, of Tennessee"—then, also, the man of the people, the foe of the slaveholding aristocrats, the friend of the Union—it is impossible to avoid expressing the hope that Mr. Wade will exhibit in his new office other qualities than those which, valuable though they may be, have thus far made his reputation.

IMPEACHMENT.

The following articles on the impeachment of the President are compiled from various sources. We last week brought the matter down to the adoption of the House impeachment resolution. The following description of the announcement of the action of the House to the Senate is taken from the New York *World* of the 22nd ult:

Another scene in the drama of impeachment was enacted to-day in the Senate. The excitement aroused in Washington by the inauguration of this latest scheme for deposing the President had reached its climax on yesterday, when impeachment by the House became an actual fact, so that, this morning a comparatively scanty audience assembled in the galleries of the Senate Chamber. This audience included a sufficient number of ladies to give a certain warmth and brilliancy to the upper interior. No ladies were admitted to the floor below. At 12:30 o'clock the Clerk of the House (Mr. McPherson) appeared and informed the Senate of the action of the House, impeaching the President, the previous day. The regular business in the Senate then went on, Mr. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky succeeding in due course to the floor. About ten minutes past 1 o'clock, while that gentleman was speaking, several Senators and a number of members of the House entered in swift procession through the main door opposite the Vice-President's chair. All the Senators assumed their appointed seats. The visitors from the other branch of Congress ranged themselves in a black mass beyond the bar of the Senate. The small army of correspondents who usually congregated at the House swarmed into the reporters' gallery and filled it. The whisper went about that the Committee appointed yesterday by the House were approaching through the central way of the Capitol to deliver their official tidings. Within a few moments, while Mr. Davis was yet speaking, the main portals of the Senate were again thrown open and two familiar figures darkened the entrance. Thad Stevens, palid, ghastly, and infirm of gait, as one just risen from the grave, stepped slowly forward, leaning upon Mr. Bingham's arm. The Doorkeeper announced "a message from the House of Representatives." Instantly every Senator whirled his chair about so as to confront the messengers. Half the occupants of the galleries arose and bent forward. An interesting flutter and flurry continued for nearly a minute's space. Mr. Stevens, relinquishing the arm of his associate, cast his hat melo-dramatically upon the floor behind him; then he handed his cane to the doorkeeper with an air, and then, as silence returned to the Chamber, he drew a folded piece of manuscript from his side-pocket and slowly opened it. It is impossible to conceive of tones more like warning ones from a sepulchre than those in which he proceeded to declaim the following announcement:

MR. PRESIDENT; In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we have appeared before you. In the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, we do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and we further informed the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, to make good the same; and in their name we demand that the Senate take due order for the appearance of the said Andrew Johnson to answer to the said impeachment.

The Senate and spectators drew a long breath at the conclusion of words so momentous, and Vice-President Wade responded; "The Senate will take order in the premises."

As Mr. Stevens stood next to Senator Doolittle's seat, and was considerably exhausted by his effort, that gentleman arose and proffered his chair. "How are you, Doolittle?" asked the "great commoner," suddenly altering his wrought-up manner as he availed himself of the Senators courtesy.

Mr. Davis then resumed the floor, and a lively episodical discussion arose. Mr. Howard offered a resolution, and contested Mr. Davis's right to continue. Mr. Davis declined to yield his right. A point of order arose. Mr. Edmunds vouchsafed his opinion that Mr. Davis was entitled to the floor, while he declined to commit himself as to propriety and deliacy of the Senators continuing to occupy it under the circumstances. Thereupon Mr. Davis sharply responded that he required no such instruction. Thoroughly aroused, Mr. Davis also answered Mr. Conness's deprecating request that he should give way by saying that, until the Senate had decided his right, he should decline. The Senate having, by an overwhelming vote, decided his right, he gracefully yielded to Mr. Howard, of Michigan, whose resolution (that the message of the House be referred to a select committee of seven) was then read. Some debate as to the propriety of the Senate adopting the resolution was had between Senators Bayard, Howard, Pomeroy, Johnson, and Conkling, and it was then passed with a simple modification providing for the appointment of the Committee by the Chair.

At this juncture the House Committee of two rose from their seats. Mr. Stevens received his hat and cane, took Mr. Bingham's arm, and retired from the Senate, followed almost immediately by the spectators from the House and a dozen or more Senators. The sensation of the day was taken up.

Messrs. Stevens and Bingham returned to the House and reported that they had discharged their trust.

The following is a careful list of the Judges who are to try Andrew Johnson upon the articles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives. The politics of each Senator, and the State from which he is sent, are given. It will be seen that the Senate consists of fifty-three members. "Two-thirds of the members present," in the language of the Constitution, are necessary to conviction, and should all the Senators sit during the trial, thirty-six will be the number required to convict.

Anthony, H. B.	Rep, R. I.	Morrill, J. S.	Rep, Vt.
Bayard, J. A.	Opp, Del.	Morrill, L. M.	Rep, Me.
Buckalew, C. R.	Opp, Pa.	Morton, O. P.	Rep, Ind.
Cameron, S.	Rep, Pa.	Norton, D. S.	Opp, Min.
Cattell, A. G.	Rep, N. J.	Nye, J. W.	Rep, Nevada.
Chandler, Z.	Rep, Mich.	Patterson, J. W.	R, N. H.
Conkling, R.	Rep, N. Y.	Patterson, D. T.	O, Tenn.
Conness, J.	Rep, Cal.	Pomeroy, S. C.	R. Kansas
Cole, C.	Rep, Cal.	Ramsey, A.	Rep, Min.
Corbett, H. W.	R, Oregon	Ross, E. G.	Rep, Kansas.
Cragin, A. H.	Rep, N. H.	Saulsbury, W.	Oyp, Del.
Davis, G.	Opp, Ky.	Sherman, J.	Rep, Ohio.
Dixon, J.	Opp, Conn.	Sprague, W.	Rep, R. I.
Doolittle, J. R.	Opp, Wis.	Stewart, W. M.	R. Neva.
Drake, C. D.	Rep, Mo.	Sumner, C.	Rep, Mass.
Edmunds, G. F.	Rep, Vt.	Thayer, J. M.	Rep, Neb.
Ferry, O. S.	Rep, Conn.	Tipton, T. W.	Rep, Neb.
Fessenden, W. P.	Rep, Me	Trumbull, L.	Rep, Ill.
Fowler, J. S.	Rep, Tenn.	Van Vinkle, P. G.	Rep, W. V.
Freelinghuysen, F. T.	R. N. J.	Wade, B. F.	Rep, Ohio.
Grimes, J. W.	Rep, Iowa.	Willey, W. T.	Rep, W. Va.
Harlan, J.	Rep, Iowa.	Williams, G. H.	R, Oregon
Henderson, J. B.	R, Mo.	Wilson, H.	Rep, Mass.
Hendricks, T. A. O,	Ind.	Yates, R.	Rep, Ill.
Howard, J. M.	Rep, Mich.	Republicans,	42
Howe, T. O.	Rep, Wis.	Opposition,	11
Johnson, R.	Opp, Md.		
McCreery, T. C.	Opp, Ky.	Total,	53
Morgan, E. D.	Rep, N. Y.		

Mr. Washburne of Illinois offered the following rule in the House to regulate the conduct of that body on the discussion of articles of impeachment:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended, and that it is hereby ordered as follows: When the comittee to prepare the articles of impeachment of the President of the United States port the said articles, the House shall immediately resolve itself into a Committee of the whole thereon; that speeches in committee shall be limited to fifteen minutes each; which debate shall continue till next legislative day after the report, to the exclusion of all other business except the reading of the Journal, that at three o'clock in the afternoon of said second day the fifteen-minute debate shall cease, and the committee shall then proceed to consider and vote upon amendments that may be offered under the five-minute rule of debate, but no merely *pro forma* amendment shall be entertained; that at four o'clock in the afternoon of second day the committee shall rise and report its action to the House, which shall immediately and without dilatory motion vote thereon; that if the articles of impeachment are agreed on, the House shall immediately and without dilatory motion elect by ballot seven managers to conduct such impeachment on the part of the House; and that during the pending of resolutions in the House relative to said impeachment, thereafter no dilatory motion shall be recieved except one motion each day.

The Baltimore American of the 29th ult. has the following summary up to that date.

Senator Howard, yesterday, in the United States Senate reported to the Senate "Rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting as a high Court of Impeachment." The rules are based upon the usual rules adopted in impeachment trials, but with some important amendments and alterations. It is provided that upon articles being presented to the Senate, the Senate shall, at 1 o'clock P. M. of the day following such presentation, resolve itself into a high Court of Impeachment. A quorum of the Senate shall constitute a quorum of the Court, and it shall continue in session (Sundays excepted), after the trial shall commence, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, until final judgment be rendered. The Chief Justice of the United States shall preside; notice shall be given him by the presiding officer of the Senate of the time and place fixed for the organization of the high Court of Impeachment, and he shall preside over said Court until its final adjournment. The presiding officer of the Court may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Court, unless some member of the Court shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Court for decision, or he may, at his option in the first instance, submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Court. Witnesses shall be examined by one person on the other side. At all times while the Senate is sitting upon the trial the doors of the Senate shall be kept open, unless the Court shall direct the doors to be closed when deliberating upon its decisions. All preliminary or interlocutory questions, and all motions shall be argued by one person only on each side, and for not exceeding one hour on each side, unless the Court shall by an order extend the time. The final argument on the merits may be made by two persons on each side. The argument shall be opened and closed on the part of the House of Representatives. All the orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, and without debate, except when the doors shall be closed for deliberation, and in that case no member shall speak more than once on one question, and for not more than ten minutes on interlocutory questions, and fifteen minutes on the final question, unless by unanimous consent. The adoption of these rules will guard against any unnecessary delay in the trial. The House of Representatives' committee is expected to report the charges and specifications of the articles of impeachment to that body to day. The articles are nearly completed to night, and are substantially about as follows:

Two violations of the Constitution are charged. The first consists in removing Secretary Stanton from office while the Senate was in session without its advice. The second consists in appointing General Thomas under the same circumstances. Two violations of the Tenure-of-Office law are to be charged: First, the removal of secretary Stanton, second, the assigning of General Thomas to the posittion. Two violations of the Conspiracy act of July 31, 1861, namely: First, a conspiracy with General Thomas to deprive Secretay Stanton of the office, second, a conspiracy with General Thomas and others unknown to the House of Representatives to obtain possession of Government property, the books, mails, and records of the War Department, etc. It is also under consideration to introduce an article accusing the acting President of attempting to induce the army officers to disobey the law.

Secretary Stanton still continues at his post of duty at the War Department. Yesterday Marshal Gooding, of the District of Columbia, appeared at the War Office and delivered to Mr. Stanton a notification from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia that Lorenzo Thomas had entered suit for $150,000 damages against him for false arrest. Mr. Stanton received the notification, quietly placed it in his desk, and informed the Marshal that his attorney would attend to the matter.

BERLIN, Feb. 25—Evening.—The new treaty concluded between the United States and the North German Confederation provides that natives of Germany must obtain a license to emigrate, which shall be registered, and that those who, after taking out their naturalization papers, have resided five years in a foreign country shall be released from the obligation to perform military service in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—George Bancroft has been duly received as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the North German Confederation. The details of the treaty between North Germany and the United States, relative to the rights and privileges of naturalized American citizens of German birth, of whom military services have heretofore been claimed, have at last been fully agreed on by the representatives of the two nations.

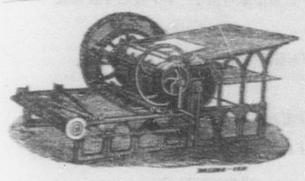
LONDON, Feb. 26—11 P. M.—A great meeting of the friends of the United States was held to night at St. James Hall. John Bright acted as president. A number of prominent Liberals were present on the platform. Mr. Bright made a powerful speech, arousing the sympathy of the audience for the American side of the Alabama controversy and presented his views with an earnestness and eloquence which carried the vast assemblage entirely with him. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and broke up with repeated cheers for America.

TRENTON, Feb. 25.—Governor Ward to day sent to the Senate the joint resolution with drawing the consent of New Jersey to the proposed constitutional amendment, article 14, with his objections. He argues the matter at length, and says the resolution has no validity, and, the ratification having already been made, no further action can be taken by the State unless the matter be again submitted by Congress. No time was set by Congress for the ratification by a sufficient number of States, and, therfore, New Jersey cannot avail herself of any right to withdraw because of delay by other States. The veto was read, and by the constitution lays over.

THE Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., whose trial by a Board of Episcopal Presbyters has excited so much comment in the country, has been found guilty of violating a canon of the Episcopal Church in preaching to a denomination outside of the church. He is sentenced to receive a public admonition from the Bishop as provided by the Diocesan Canon.

REV. W. C. HOYT, Secretary of the Centenary Committee, has published a summary of the centenary contributions of the M. E. Church. The totals for connectional and local objects are embraced in the returns. Four of the conferences have not yet reported, and two reports are incomplete. The grand total is over eight millions—$8,241,435.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH. 6, 1868.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mangel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deflaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Moyer, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

THE Rev. W. B. CRAIG, Providence permitting, will preach in the Presbyterian church, in Bedford, on next Sunday, at 11 o'clock a. m.

MISS HALLEY will give an entertainment consisting of select and humorous readings in the Court House, on next Monday evening. We hope she will be favored with a full house.

W. SHANNON HARDMAN, formerly of Buffalo Mills this county, had the Degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon him at Bellvieue Hospital Medical College, New York City, on the 26th of February, A. D. 1868.

THE GALAXY FOR MARCH.—Contains: Steven Lawrence Yeoman; John Bright at home; Worthless Laurels; Some Celebrated Shrews; A deserted Plantation; The secret History of a subsidized organ; The ballad of Sir Ball; Words and their Uses; Elder Knapp, the Revivalist; How Lamirande was caught; Southern Troubles and their Remedy; Semele; The Manners of the day; Nebulae; Price $3 50 a year; 30 cents a number. W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION, which some of the newspapers are attributing to the influence of the articles of Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, receives additional attraction from another of the series which that writer is furnishing for the columns of THE HERALD OF HEALTH. In the March number of that popular monthly she gives us "Choosing a Wife," which, with "Choosing a Husband" in the February issue, should be read by all who would fully understand the matter. This magazine is replete with excellent articles of high-toned character. $2 a year; sample copy, 20 cents. Address Miller, Wood & Co., No 15 Light Street, N. Y.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.—At 7 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the following conferees of this Senatorial district, met at the Washington Hotel in Bedford, to elect a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago:

Fulton—Col. Wm. W. Kirk.
Bedford—Simon Nycum, J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Shafer.
Somerset—Cyrus Myers, Curtis Kooser, Josiah Keller.

Two delegates from Fulton county, who were absent, had instructed Col. Kirk to act for their full delegation.

On motion of Mr. Myers, Col. Kirk was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Myers, J. H. Longenecker was elected Secretary.

Dr. S. E. Duffield had instructed the delegates from Fulton to withdraw his name as a candidate for delegate to the Chicago Convention.

The following resolutions were then read, and on motion adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. John Cessna be and he is hereby, unanimously elected as one of the Delegates from this Congressional District, to the Chicago Convention to nominate candidates to be supported by the Republican party, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Said delegate to have the right of substitution.

Resolved, That the Delegates from this District to the State Convention be requested to use their best efforts to secure for Dr. S. E. Duffield, of Fulton county, a place on the electoral ticket of the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the firm and united stand taken by the Republican members of Congress in regard to the crimes of the acting President of the United States, and confidently hope that the time is near at hand, when the country will be rid of that usurper and tyrant, made Executive by the vilest crime of the age, and attempting to act also as the legislative and judiciary departments of the government by the commission of crimes, little less in enormity than the one which for the time being, made him the Executive head of the nation.

On motion adjourned.

J. H. LONGENECKER, Sec.

RAILROAD MEETING.—In pursuance of a call published in the *Gazette* and INQUIRER last week, the people of Bedford county assembled in mass meeting in the Court House, on Monday afternoon, the 2d inst.

On motion of J. R. Durborrow the meeting was organized by placing the Honorable ALEXANDER KING, President Judge of the 16th Judicial District, in the chair, and the appointment of Hon. GEORGE W. GUMP, Hon. WM. G. EICHOLTZ, Hon. JOB MANN, and JOHN MOWER, Esq., as Vice Presidents, and John Lutz and John P. Reed, Esquires, Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Wm. M. Hall, John W. Lingenfelter, and Geo. H. Spang, Esquires.

The Chairman of the above committee read the following resolutions:

1. The people of Bedford County, in mass meeting assembled, hereby express their gratification at the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, pronouncing the act of Assembly repealing the charter of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad unconstitutional and void, and hail with joy the prospect of the completion, at an early day, of a Grand Through Road from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, which will pass within twenty miles of Bedford, and open up to commerce, mining and manufactures the south-western portion of our county.

2. That whilst we regret the fact that the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad seems to have been a mere occupation of the ground, with a show of engineering, and with no apparent intention of making a road, yet we do not agree with the views of John Edgar Thompson, President of the Penn'a Central Road, lately expressed in his report to the stockholders, that it is not practicable to make any great through railroad traversing Southern Pennsylvania, and we hope that Philadelphia enterprise and capital will ultimately build an independent Southern Pennsylvania through railroad.

3. That Bedford being 39 miles nearer, *via* Wills Creek, to Baltimore, than *via* Huntingdon to Philadelphia, and sixty miles nearer, *via* same route, to Pittsburgh than *via* Huntingdon, our natural railroad connection as between these routes is with the Connellsville Road at Bridgeport, and we urge upon our citizens to be prepared to aid such an enterprise with their good will and money.

4. That the line from Bedford to Wills Creek, being nearly straight, of easy grade, with no deep cuts or expensive bridges, the road can be made at such small expense as to be within the reach of accomplishment by a united effort as soon as the Connellsville road is put under contract.

5. That the Chairman appoint a committee of ten citizens to procure the passage of an act of Assembly chartering the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, and to take such steps as may be deemed wise to inform the public of the advantages of this railroad connection, and to place the project in course of accomplishment.

6. That we approve the course of our members, J. T. Richards and John Weller, in favor of a fair Free Railroad Law, and that we endorse the House bill as such, and request our Senator, Hon. Alex. Stutzman, to vote for said House bill.

Pending the resolutions, speeches were made by Wm. M. Hall, Esq., William Hartley, Esq., and Hon. Judge King. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Subsequently Mr. Hartley offered several resolutions pertaining to the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad, which after some discussion were withdrawn.

The Chairman appointed the following committee in accordance with the above resolution: Wm. M. Hall, William Hartley, J. R. Durborrow, S. L. Russell, G. H. Spang, J. W. Dickerson, J. W. Lingenfelter, Job Mann, John Alsip, and Jno. Cessna.

On motion a committee of three were appointed to visit Harrisburg and urge the passage of the House Free Railroad bill, consisting of Hon. Jno. Cessna, B. F. Meyers and D. W. Washabaugh, Esqs.

On motion adjourned.

ALEX. KING, Prest.

JOHN LUTZ, JNO. P. REED, } Secretaries.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—We give below the message of Gov. Geary, vetoing a Senate bill purporting to be for the "relief of James Clark," in the matter of the building of the bridge across the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, at this place. The message explains itself:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Feb. 24th, 1868.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—After careful consideration of Senate Bill No. 50, entitled "An Act for the relief of James Clark," is hereby returned with my objections.

This bill is not in conformity with the 8th section of the 11th article of the constitution of the State, which declares that "No bill shall be passed by the legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title."

The first section is for the relief of James Clark; but the second section provides that a certain bridge shall be declared a county bridge, and hereafter maintained as such. This is an entirely different subject, and there is no reference to it whatever in the title of the bill.

So far as relates to the merits of the first section, the main facts in the case appear to be these: The Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike Road Company needed a bridge over the Raystown Branch of the Juniata and in 1830, contracted with one John Arnold to build it. Arnold employed James Clark to erect the bridge, by a written contract dated in Sept. 1830, under which Clark built the bridge. The company subsequently became insolvent, and forfeited its charter. It is now alledged that Clark was never paid for erecting the bridge, and this bill, nearly thirty years afterwards, proposes to authorize him to enforce the collection of his claim against the County Commissioners of Bedford county.

However good this claim may have been at one time, against the parties to the contract, its great age does not recommend it to favor.

But, the legislature has no power to make one man pay the debts of another; and this general principle applies to counties, and other corporations, as well as to individuals.

Holding these views on the questions involved in the bill, I am constrained to return it without my approval.

(Signed.) JOHN W. GEARY.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

And nothing is so beautiful as a picture of health.

Headache, Nervous Pains, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Prostrating Weakness, Disinclination for Society, Mental Despondency, etc., are the rule rather than the exception with the human family, and have stamped their effects upon us all. The most effective, gentle, sudden and agreeable remedy is the Plantation Bitters. They have probably cured and alleviated more cases the past five years than all other medicines combined. They are sold throughout the length and breadth of the land. 2t

THE TABLEAUX.—The entertainment given by the Lutheran S. S. Library Association on last Friday and Saturday evenings was a decided success. The taste with which the performances were gotten up and the manner in which the various scenes were presented, reflects great credit upon the projectors and performers. Quite a handsome sum was realized for the Sunday School.

DEATH OF GEORGE R. BARNDOLLAR.—This gentleman died at his residence in Woodbury this county, on the 19th ult. at about fifty five years of age, and was interred in Martinsburg, Blair county, on Sunday the 23d. He was followed to the tomb by his many relatives and friends sad and sorrowful that one, who had ever manifested the finest business and social qualifications, should be cut off in the prime of life when he might have, had the fell destroyer spared him, lived years of usefulness and a blessing to the circle in which he moved. He was committed to the tomb according to the ceremonies of the Ancient order of Masons of Portage Lodge, Hollidaysburg, of which he had for a long time been a member. Mr. Barndollar conducted business for many years at Martinsburg and Woodbury and filled a position in the community which could not well be filled by another. For several years he had retired from active business operations and was, at the time of his death, making arrangements to remove to Hopewell, where he intended to commence business again, but death over-took him and he is gone to that "bourne from which no traveler returns."

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Spring term of this institution will begin on the 23d of March. It is represented as a first class school. All boarding pupils are under the immediate care of the President of the institution and his wife. For further particulars and catalogue send to Rev. J. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Thrilling Affair—Another Draft—Noble response of Bedford.—Three Companies of Cops. ready to go. &c., &c.,

MESSRS EDITORS:—We noticed the thrillin' despatch about the three Johnson Companies that can be raised in Bedford within 48 hours and wern't at all surprised, for we anticipated a terrible howlin' and wailin' and even gnashin' of teeth among the Cops of Bedford concerning the late movements in Washington. We expected that one of their big meteors would suddenly burst upon us, and illuminate the United States and thus disclose the gleaming fires of vengeance, blazing from the throne of *their* offended President. The *pillars* of Cop-ism are determined to make Bedford famous for something. Democratic warriors (?) and Democratic heroes (?) must have sprung up like mushrooms in a hot bed within the last month that "three companies can be raised in 48 hours." Fighting has lately become a profession and mania with the orator that went off in that patriotic swell. Judging that he has never smelt powder, would it not be as easy for him to foil the devil, as to fool Andy or the Rebs in regard to Bedford Democratic bravery? The President is too well posted in Bedford affairs to treat anything sincerely which comes from this quarter. He has heard of men who were going to "point their guns North," but who failed the nerve at the time for action. He has heard of the wonderful "Booth monument" that *was to have been erected*, and he has heard of the *Constitutional* people of Bedford, and has long since classed them in his lists, as the *Constitutional-fear*-Democrats, who always cling to the first law of nature, self preservation, which is the main spring,—the Alpha and Omega of their boasting. He knows full well, that if he needed their assistance, he would have to make a call on them in the shape of a draft, and then send ten companies to guard the caves and dens of the Allegheny Mountains, to see that his three Bedford companies didn't skedaddle.

Wisdom, reason, discretion, common sense, and every thing else in proportion, the offsprings of the clear head of the Cop who sent that dispatch is never to be found outside the limits of Bedford. How important then, that the quarry of that man's mind be fully explored, that none of those precious jewels may lie undiscovered in time of life and be finally lost in his death.

To us it seems, that the companies of men,
Are but the heroes of "a-Kerr's-pen,"
Soldiers borrowed, and for Andy conveyed,
From Bedford to Washington,—the shadows of a shade. *Semper idem*

SCOUT.

GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE has been renominated for Governor of Rhode Island.

THE Allegheny county Democracy refused to endorse Andrew Johnson.

SECRETARY STANTON remains in quiet possession of his office, and it is not anticipated the President will make any further attempt to dispossess him.

ADJUTANT GENARAL THOMAS has begun suit against Secretary Stanton for false imprisonment, laying his damages at $150,000.

THE friends of Pendleton are very confident of his nomination for President by the Democratic National Convention at New York, on the Fourth of July.

A LETTER from the Baltimore Associated Press correspondent at Annapolis says that the probabilities are against the return of Philip Francis Thomas as United States Senator.

BISHOP STEVENS is steadily improving, but there are yet some elements of danger in his case. His condition is encouraging, and he has the best possible attention and medical skill. He suffers a good deal, but his mind is constantly clear, calm and contented.

THE governor appointed Sebastian Bush, Esq., of Fayette county, to be superintendent of that part of the Cumberland road which lies in Fayette and Somerset counties.

REPRESENTATIVES Koontz, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas of Maryland, have obtained permission to record their vote on the resolution of impeachment, and both of them record it as "aye." This swells the vote to 128.

SAMUEL Hull, who was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland county, at Greensburg, for the murder of Charles H. Parker, and found guilty of murder in the second degree, was arraigned on Saturday morning of last week for sentence.

MAJOR General George A. McCall died at his residence near West Chester, Pa., on Tuesday morning, February 25th. He was a graduate of West Point and distinguished himself in the Mexican War and also during the late Rebelion.

The Miserables

Of this bright and cheerfut world are the Dyspeptics.

Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment

Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hand. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative, tonic and anti-bilious operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; puts to flight the dismal fancies that beset the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite, and makes, as it were, a new creature of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this pure vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure intire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of the sex uninterruptedly enjoy.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., at the house of Mr. Wm Young in Hopewell township, by D. W. Jones, J. P., JOSIAH GARISON, of St. Clair, to Miss BELLA GATES, of Hopewell tp.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, at the Reformed parsonage, St. Clairsville, Mr. JOHN F. MECHTEY and Miss MARY A. ALLISON, both of this county.

Feb. 9th, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. A. S. GREENLAND and Miss BABIA MELOTT, both of Fulton co., Pa.

Feb. 23, at the Lutheran parsonage, in Bloody Run, by the same, Mr. WM. BINGMAN and Miss MARGARET SOUTH, both of Colerain tp.

On the 20th ult., at the United Brethren Parsonage, at New Paris, by Rev. J. F. Tallhelm, Mr. G. H. SLEEK and Miss ANNIE M. CRISMAN, both of Napier tp.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. G. MINNICH,

DENTIST,

Successor to Dr. H. V. PORTER,

In Harris' New Building,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

All operations on the natural teeth, such as FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c. performed in the best style.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Mar7,68:6m

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENN'A.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Bedford, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James B. Farquhar, of the Borough of Bedford, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Assignee.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt.

marc6:3t

BOOK AGENTS WANTED—For Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible—Written by 70 of the most distinguished Divines in Europe and America. Illustrated with over 125 Steel and Wood Engravings. In one large Octavo volume. Price $3 50. The only edition published in America, condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand. We employ no General Agents and offer extra inducements to Agents dealing with us. Send for descriptive circulars, and see our terms.

J. B. BURR & CO.,
marc6 Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas the Register of Bedford county has granted Letters of Administration to the undersigned, living in Martinsburg, Blair county, on the estate of George R. Barndollar, late of Woodberry, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

mar7:6t DAVID L. KEAGY, Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of John Dicken, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Moses Dicken, dec'd, to and amongst heirs and creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of MARCH, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper. JNO. P. REED,

mar6 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of J. H. Longenecker, Esq., Trustee, to sell real estate of Wm. Stoner, of Monroe township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Tuesday, March 17th, A. D. 1868, when and where all interested can attend if they think proper. (mar6) J. B. CESSNA, Aud'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Auditor to settle the exception to the amount of Daniel Fletcher, Executor of the last Will, &c. of John Martin, late of Monroe township, dec'd, and to make distribution among the creditors and heirs, or such of them as are entitled thereto, of the balance in the hands of said Executor, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford Borough, on Thursday the 19th day of March, 1868, at one o'clock P. M. of said day.

mar6 S. L. RUSSELL, Aud'r.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Curgess and Council of the Borough of Bedford, on the 28th February, 1868, the following ordinance was adopted:

It is ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bedford and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That a fine of TEN DOLLARS be imposed, collected and recovered off of any person or persons who themselves or their employees use any water, inside of the Borough, for the purpose of watering horses, cattle or other stock at or from any of the Hydrants, and which is supplied to said Borough by the Reservoir. And that for every such offence said fine be at once collected and recovered as directed by law for the recovery of fines, &c. Certified, Feb. 27, 1868.

Attest: O. E. SHANNON,
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk. Chief Burgess.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of MARCH, 1868, the following described tract of land, late the property of Jonathan C. Dicken, dec'd, situate in Cumberland Valley township, adjoining lands or Martin L. M. Dicken and Levi Hardinger, containing 50 acres; having about 30 acres cleared and under fence, eight acres of which are good meadow. Having a good Grist Mill, a Log Stable, a Butcher Shop, and Dwelling House thereon erected.

Terms—Cash on confirmation of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. LEVI HARDINGER,

mar6 Adm'r of Jonathan C. Dicken, dec'd.

THE SCOVIL FARM FOR SALE.

This farm, three miles north of Bedford, of over ONE HUNDRED ACRES is offered for sale, either whole or in part at a GREAT BARGAIN.

Inquire of D. S. WILLIAMS,
mar6:2t Arsenal P. O., Pa.

PAINTING.

G. A. HILD ..... MATTHEW P. SPIDEL.

HILD & SPIDEL

Respectfully inform the public, that having formed a partnership, they are now prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, &c. Sign Painting, and all kinds of Wood Imitation executed beautifully. Prices moderate. The patronage of the public is solicited. We refer to Judge King, Wm. Hartley, O. E. Shannon, S. L. Russell. jan17:3m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of JOS. SELLERS, late of Bedford tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JNO. S. SPROAT,
J. T. GEPHART,
WM. SCHAEFFER,
jan. 17:6w Executors.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West Providence township, some time in November, a good sized sheep. The owner will take the usual course and remove it.

jan31:3t WM. MASTERS.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S"
PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—

Costar's Exterminators.

"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—

"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.

A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—

"Costar's Insect Powder.

Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—

"Costar's" Corn Solvent.

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of

"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.

Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. 25c and 50c Boxes—

"Costar's" Bishop Pills.

Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. 25c. and 50c. Sizes—

"Costar's" Cough Remedy.

The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00

"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.

Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wenderful quality.

!!!Beware!!! of all Worthless Imitations.
None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature.
25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists.
$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
$2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express.
$5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express.

Address
HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, Bedford. Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.

feb14:

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS, CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS, GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES, SADDLERY of all kinds NAILS, by the kegg or pound, WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON, NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL, HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities, DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES, CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap, the very best POCKET KNIVES, PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS, SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS in setts. BRITAINIA WARE in setts, trays, &c. PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYNEYS AT LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense

Persons desiring to use this agency in apply, to us personally or by letter.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John L. Nycum, late of Monroe township, Bedford co., dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. NYCUM,
feb28 CHRIST. FELTON.
Administrators.

$3000 WORTH!! of BOOTS and SHOES of every description and best manufacture. Just received and for sale 25 *per cent. cheaper* than heretofore. The BOOT and SHOE department of G. R. OSTER & CO. has become a leading feature in their business, and is now THE PLACE to get GOOD as well as CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, as they have the LARGEST and BEST assortment in town.

feb28m2

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters, Landscape Wire for Windows, &c., Paper Makers Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,

M. WALKER & SONS,
fe7:1y No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

$1000 REWARD!!

Just received at THE NEW IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE, a handsome assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS!

As goods are now advancing daily and no doubt will be much higher, we think

FAMILIES CANNOT BUY TO SOON.

feb.28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled.

For sale by all druggists. -july,15,67.y1

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,

Travelling Dealers in

NOTIONS.

In the county once every two months.

SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.

Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,
No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders promptly attended to. feb21m3

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE,
DECEMBER 12, 1867.

J. C. WRIGHT is admitted to an interest in our business from this date. The style of our firm is changed to G. R. OSTER & CO.

Bedford, jan31-1m G. R. & W. OSTER.

SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED to canvass for Dr. Wm. J. Mullin's Pamphlet on Diptheria as it appeared in Bedford and Somerset counties, with numerous Receipts, &c. Good wages can be made. Apply to

DR. W. J. MULLIN,
jan.3tf Schellsburg.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE,

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD.

And Intrinsically the Cheapest.

For it is two Machines combined in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.

Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the

SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions given on the machine gratuitously to all purchers.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS MACHINE.

DIRECTORS.

J. L. FENIMORE, President.
WILLIAM P. JENKS,
President Buck Mountain Coal Company.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
Wool Merchant, No. 40 South Front St.
H. H. REED, of George W. Reed & Co.,
Wholesale Clothing, No. 423 Market Street.
A. HART, JOHN T. TAITT, GEO. J. RICHARDSON,
W. B. MENDENHALL,
Of Coatsville, Chester County, Pa.
F. PAXSON, of PAXSON & Co.,
jan3 y1 Notions, No. 504 Market Street.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and

WARRANTED.

Anaesthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

By virtue of an order of the orphans' court of Bedford Co., the undersigned will sell at public sale upon the premises on THE 21st DAY OF MARCH, the following described VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the residence of John Potter, dec'd., situate in MIDDLE WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP BEDFORD CO., adjoining lands of Jeremiah Mantzer, John Keagy, Philip Croft and others. CONTAINING 80 ACRES, 11 PERCHES OF FIRST CLASS MORRISON'S COVE FARMING LAND, under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. Well watered, and part of it well timbered. A good LOG HOUSE AND LARGE BANK BARN thereon erected. There is a spring of water near the house which is nowhere excelled. This tract of land is situated in the best agricultural region in the Co. and is in every way a most desirable property.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Terms.—One third in hand on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest. GEO. S. POTTER,

feb28 Trustee.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

BEDFORD TO HAVE A COAL YARD.

Having made arrangements with John Taylor & Sons, who have just opened a new Mine in the celebrated Cook Seam, I will always have the best of Bituminous Coal on hand and for sale by the car load, ton or bushel. All orders promptly filled. WILLIAM DIBERT.

January 3. 3m

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS.

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BOTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

O I C.

IT IS THE BEST CHANCE ever offered agents! One or two day's time will secure a good Sewing Machine, Watch, Silk Dress, Revolver, or some other article of equal value,

Farm, Garden & Household.

MORE CATTLE WANTED.

With the price of beef at 18 cents by the carcass, and Porter-house steak at 35 cents, it is quite evident that meat eaters in our cities want more cattle, and we think the farmers, both East and West, North and South, want them quite as much. Pork is the only cheap meat in the market, and that is rather owing to a short crop of corn and potatoes than to any surplus stock of swine in the country. The great corn growing States of the West have been visited by a prolonged drought, diminishing that crop from twenty to forty per cent. Farmers having large stocks of hogs are not able to winter them, and are pressing them upon the market in a half fatted condition, This temporarily depresses the price of pork, but nothing occurs to make cheap beef steaks. The war has closed, and many things have fallen to quite reasonable prices. Cotton and wool are depressed, and clothing of these materials is receding toward ante-war prices. The merchant with a large stock of these goods on hand trembles in his shoes with anxiety to be rid of them. He is exceedingly accommodating both as to price and credit. But the butcher wears his white apron as stiffly as ever, and treats one as coolly as the season. There is only so much stock in the market and nobody can undersell him. The cattle trade is no doubt, very well regulated, and we hear of combination and speculation to regulate prices. This trade is so vast in bulk and draws its supplies from so wide a territory, that it is hardly in the power of any man or any combination to keep up prices unusually for years as they have been since the war. The men who own cheap lands raise the cattle and sell to the men who graze and fatten them on better lands. These graziers, coming from all parts of the West, sell to the drovers and forwarding merchants in the large Western cities. More of this business is done at the Chicago stock yards than at any other one point. Thousands of cattle and millions of money change hands in a day. It is an open market business, and the price is regulated by demand and supply as in most other kinds of business. The shortest and best way to reduce the price of beef is to raise more cattle, and this, we believe, will be quite as profitable for the producer as for the consumer.

A mixed husbandry is, unquestionably, the best for the land and its owner in the long run. The raising of cotton and tobacco in the South leaves old fields and deserted mansions everywhere. The soil is recuperated only by expensive manuring or by a long rest in forest. Continual cropping, without returning any thing to the soil, will make any region desolate. The constant wheat and corn growing upon the new lands of the West is steadily reducing their fertility, except on the river bottoms, where the annual overflow restores what is taken away. In many of these States the average yield of wheat is already reduced one half, and will sink still lower without a change of policy. We want to sell from all our farms, East and West, more animal products and less vegetable. At the present prices, and with good facilities, it will pay much better to sell beef, mutton, butter, and cheese, rather than hay and grain. As a rule we want to consume the great bulk of the vegetable crops upon the farm for the sake of improving the soil. If there is a good system of saving manures, the farmer can keep his hay and grain at home. He can raise fine stock to sell, horses, working cattle, sheep, beeves, butter, and cheese, for these and other animal products imply an increase in the stock of fertilizers and better field crops in the future. Some regions, favorably situated for liming the land and getting cheap manures, can afford to sell wheat, but these are exceptional cases. Selling grain, as a rule, is only selling one's farm by installments. The land is all the while growing poorer, and unless there are adventitious circumstances to give it value, its market price is diminishing. Land that will produce thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre is worth probably a hundred dollars an acre or more. Land that yields but ten would be dear at a quarter the price. Many a grain selling farmer wakes up at last to find that his farm has slid away from beneath his feet. Give us, then, more cattle, and make more fertilizers. Farmers will have to wait a little longer for the dividends, but they will run no risk of using up their capital and destroying their business.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

In forming plans for the future improvement of the farm, a good rotation is of the first importance. The neglect of this is ruining the virgin soils of the West. Continued wheat cropping has diminished the wheat yield one half or more. States and Counties that once averaged twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, do not now average more than ten or twelve. The rotation in the grain districts of Pennsylvania is convenient, simple, and has borne the test of long experience. It keeps up the yield of wheat to twenty-five bushels to the acre, and corn to forty or fifty. It is as follows: 1st year, corn upon a sod, limed in the early fall, and turned over in the spring, or turned over either in the fall or spring, and the lime spread upon the inverted sod; 2d year, a crop of oats, or a summer fallow, with all the manure spread in the fall; 3d year, winter wheat, with six quarts of timothy to the acre, at drilling, and six pounds of clover seed, the following March; 4th year, a crop of clover for hay, and a second crop for seed; 5th year, timothy for one, two, or three years, according to the strength of the land. The aim is to keep up the land to a productiveness of two tons of hay or more to the acre, and if it falls below this, it is an indication that more lime and manure is needed.

A common rotation in Canada is: 1st, wheat; 2nd, clover for two years; 3d, fallow; 4th, wheat; 5th, oats; 6th, peas; 7th, a bastard fallow; 8th, wheat; making three crops of wheat in eight years. But the land runs down under this treatment without manure, and this must come in as a part of the rotation in any improving system upon ordinary land. And even upon the prairies and bottoms, where they get forty bushels of corn in constant succession, it would pay better to use manure, and get eighty or ninety. In the older States, where grain is raised with less profit, manure is still more important, and is the foundation of all successful husbandry. Manure should accompany every hoed crop, or be used in large quantities, once in a rotation of five years. Hay is a very valuable crop, and with sufficient top-dressing or irrigation, land may be kept constantly in grass. It always needs more manure when it falls short of two tons to the acre. There is a handsome profit in raising this quantity of hay to the acre, but one ton is a very poor business. In any system of rotation for Eastern farmers, potatoes, oats, and hay, should have a place.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

WHY is love like a canal boat? Because it is an internal transport.

WHEN is a flea like a locomotive? When it goes over the sleepers.

WHAT vegetable expresses the relation between milk and water? Pump-kin.

WHEN were the first sweetmeats made? When Noah preserved pairs in the ark.

A PEDANT remarked to a farmer, 'I cannot bear a fool.' 'Your mother could,' was the reply.

WHEN is a girl not a girl? When she is a little sulky.

WHEN is a bed not a bed? When it is a little buggy.

WHY is making honey like whipping? Because it is a bee-laboring business.

WHY are book-keepers like chickens? Because they have to scratch for a living.

WHEN does a captain of a vessel commit self mutilation? When he goes on shore and leaves his hands on board.

WHAT proof have we that there was sewing in the time of David? We read that he was hemmed in on every side.

A WAG remarks that he has seen a couple of sisters who had to be told every-thing together, for they were so much alike that they could not be told apart.

'WHOSE pigs are those, my lad?'
'Whoy they belong to that'ere big sow.
'No. I mean who is their master?'
'Whoy,' again answered the lad, 'that little un, he's a rare un to fight.'

"PATRICK," why do you write so large a hand?
"Shure, yer honor, it's to me owld mother, who is very deaf, and I am writing her a loud letter."

ONE 'Jeams Flaherty' was brought up before a magistrate for marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him 'how he could be so hardened a villian?"
'Please your worship,' said Jeams, 'I was thrying to get a good one.

IT is said that the British Government, as a measure against Fenianism, intend to abolish the use of the shillelah in Ireland, as its use is considered dangerous to the *security of the Crown.*

THE following is a copy of a notice exhibited on the Town Hall, Welsh Pool: Welsh Pool Fairs. These fairs will be held annually on the second Monday in every month. By order of the Council. ——, Town Clerk. 1st Jan., 1867."

IT is positively ascertained that those people who go out of concert rooms and theatres before the performances end, live at cheap boarding-houses, where the doors are locked at an early hour of the night. Most of them are sorry to disturb the audience, but they dare not remain out after hours.

A STINGY husband threw all the blame of the lawlessness of his children in company by saying his wife always "gives them their own way."
"Poor things, it's all I have to give them," was her prompt reply.

AN Irishman who had just landed said: "The first bit of mate I ever ate in this counthry was a roasted potato boiled yesterday. And if ye don't belave me, I can show it to ye, for I have it in my pocket.

'DID any of you ever see an elephant's skin?' asked the master of an infant school in a fast neighborhood. "I have!" shouted a six-year old at the foot of the class.—"Where?" inquired the old man, amused by his earnestness. "On an elephant," was the reply.

"DOES pa kiss you because he loves you?" inquired a snobby nosed urchin of his maternal ancester, the other day.
"To be sure sonny, why?"
"Well, I think he loves the cook, too, for he kissed her more than forty times last Sunday, when you was gone to meeting."

AN Irishman addicted to telling queer stories, said he saw a man be-headed with his hands tied behind him, who directly picked up his head, and put it on his shoulders in the right place.
"Ha! ha! ha!" said a bystander, "how could he pick up his head when his hands were tied behind him?"
"An' sure wat a purty fool ye are!" said Pat. "Couldn't he pick it up with his tathe?"

NO DANGER FROM GIVING TOO MUCH.—The comment of a colored preacher on the text, "It is more blessed to give than receive," is inimitable for its point as well as its rare beauty and eloquence: "I've known many a church to die 'cause it didn't give enough; but I never knowed a church to die 'cause it give too much. Dey don't die dat way. Bredren, has any of you knowed a church that died 'cause it give too much? If you do jest let me know, and I'll make a pilgrimage to dat church, and I'll climb by de soft light of de moon to its moss-covered roof, and I'll stand dar and lift my hands to heaven, and say, 'Blessed are de dead dhat in de Lord."

EXCEPT THE MAYOR.—Foote the comedian, traviing in the west of England dined one day at an inn. When the cloth was removed, the landlord asked how he liked his fare.
"I have dined as well as any man in England," said Foote.
"Except the mayor," cried the landlord.
"I do not except any man whatever," said he.
"But you must," bawled the host.
"I won't."
"You must."
At length the strife ended by the landlord (who was a petty magistrate) taking Foote before the Mayor, who observed that it had been customary in the town for a great number of years always to "except the mayor!" and accordingly fined him a shilling for not conforming with this ancient custom.
Upon this decision Foote paid the shilling, at the same time observing that he thought the landlord the greatest fool in Christendom—*except the Mayor.*

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A CHEAP FARM.

The subscribers take pleasure in offering a farm in Liberty town-ship, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, within one mile of Saxton, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, of which thirty five acres are cleared and under good fence, and in an excellent state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a GOOD TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, with a cellar under it, and a small frame Barn. There is an excellent young orchard of choice fruit on it. We will sell this property and give possession on the first day of April, A. D. 1868, for $1100 CASH. This is a rare opportunity indeed. Any person wishing a cheap farm will find this the best offer that has been submitted for a long time.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
eb21tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and plurius vend. expo. as to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property, viz:
One lot of ground fronting on Maine street 90 feet, and running back to an alley 200 feet, with a two story log dwelling house, store house and large frame stable thereon. Adjoining lots of Joseph Weimer on the east, an alley on the South and west.
ALSO, One back lot containing three-fourths of an acre, adjoining lots of William Gillism on the east, Joseph Barney on the west, Samuel Snively's lands on the south. Situate in Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of A. M. Williams.
ALSO, One tract of land containing one hundred and ninety-five acres, more or less, about forty-five acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log house and log stable, and small apple orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of Joseph Bowman, Isaac James, Mary Jones, Michael Stoner, Elias Murphy and others. Situate in Southampton township, Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Geo. W. Buxton.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.
Sheriff's office, Feb. 14, 1868.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.
The Spring Quarter will commence MONDAY, APRIL 6th.
Students prepared to teach, to enter college, or to engage in business avocations. Terms moderate. The principal is prepared to accommodate eight Boarders.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
fe7 2m Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

FOR SALE.
We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms
No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.
No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.
No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.
No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents.
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa

AND STILL THEY COME!
A NEW SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED AND AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE.
December 13th, 1867. tf

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.
FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.
A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.
Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.
REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King,	John P. Reed,
Hon. J. P Hartley,	H. Nicodemus,
Wm. Hartley,	R. B. Lewis,
O. E. Shannon,	C. N. Hickok,
W. H. Watson, M. D.,	Geo. Blymyer,
B. F. Barry, M. D.,	G. D. Shuck,
Sam'l L. Russell,	C. Colfelt,
Jacob Reed,	Ross Anderson, M. D.
B. F. Myers,	John Lutz.

William Lyon.
jan10:3m.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
MUNSON, JONES & CO.,
PHILLIPSBURG, Pa.
WORKED LUMBER,
of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weatherboarding, &c. Inquire of
F. BENEDICT, Agent,
at J. W. Lingenfelters office, Bedford, Pa.
feb21:3m.

PLASTER.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now prepared to supply both
ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,
at his Warehouse.
JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run Station, Jan. 31, 1868-3m.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
Just received, the leading NEW SPRING STYLES of GENT'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S HATS, much CHEAPER than heretofore. We would call special attention to the Gent's Self-Conforming Cassimere DRESS HATS. Also, the Velvet Finish, Self-Conforming FLEXIBLE BAND HAT. These hats will be found to be very desirable, being very soft in hand and conforming immediately to the shape of the head.
feb28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!
The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Heisel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.
TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.
DURBORROW & LUTZ.
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

GIRARD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,455,355 56.
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.
The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.
Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.
All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan.) *participate in the profits of the company.*
Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.
Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.
Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.
For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phila. Or to any of its agents.
THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST
B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.
B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.
B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
BEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.
CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH STOCK.
200 STOVES OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.
50 SECOND HAND STOVES.
THEY Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD
TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST.
Every body will please bear in mind that B. M. BLYMYER & CO., sell CHEAPER goods, in their line, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place
NO. 1. STONE ROW.
oct.4:tf.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Conser.]
EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig.]
WESTMINISTER REVIEW [Radical.]
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free-Church.]
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory.]
These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.
TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.
A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.
POSTAGE.
Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,
MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.
The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.
jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

OYES! OYES! OYES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.
WILLIAM GRACEY.
Oct18:.6m

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.
The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW
BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.
Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the
LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,
He flatters himself that he will be able to sell
CHEAPER
than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,
Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,
EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.
CHILDREN'S
Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.
His stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS!
Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.
STATIONERY!
of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.
Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c. &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folios, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.
Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call.
JOHN KEEFFE.
Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

SOMETHING YOU NEED.
CLEAVER'S WONDERFUL LINIMENT.
IT IS EFFICACIOUS AND CHEAP.
If you have a cut, old sore, frost bite, tetter, or any ailment requiring outward application you should use it.
If your horses or cattle have cuts, kicks, sprains, grease, scratches, or old sores, you should use it, for you can get nothing better either for yourself or horses, and cattle.
You can procure it of store keepers, and dealers, in patent medicines throughout the county.
Manufactured only by
JAS. CLEAVER.
Hopewell, Pa., Nov. 8—3m.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS
Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first class instrument.
The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.
For sale wholesale and retail by
E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.
Send for descriptive circular and price list.
The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.
No TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*
ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone—the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*
The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Heisz, Organist, Findlay, O.*
I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*
We know of no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*
For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*
Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Esty instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford.
July 12 1867 9m

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.
Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.
First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.
One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.
Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.
ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.
ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.
Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.
O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

A SPLENDID SITUATION FOR A PAYSICIAN
A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION.
A Physician wishing to retire from practice offers his location and property for sale. The property consists of a modern constructed building containing eight large rooms, kitchen cellar and a good well of water at the door. Two lots planted in fruit trees and grape vines, handsomely situated in one of the most thriving towns in the Southern part of the State, with a good established practice. Any young Physician wishing to locate permanently, would do well to look at this location. The property will be sold for less than cost and on easy terms. Price $2,200. Apply to
Jan3,68tf DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
E. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra
ap11:9:1y.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.
The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW
BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.
Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the
LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,
He flatters himself that he will be able to sell
CHEAPER
than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,
Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,
EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.
CHILDREN'S
Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.
His stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS!
Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.
STATIONERY!
of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.
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Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call.
JOHN KEEFFE.
Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

ENTERPRISE
MACHINE WORKS.
H. D. SLAGLE & BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS
O. R. DAVIS, SUP'T.
IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. Manufacturers of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Logan street, LEWISTOWN, Pa.
Oct. 4

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.
The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:
No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.
No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.
No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.
May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom		Mail.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Mail.
P. M.		A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE4.40	LE	7.50	Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR6.17
5.02		8.10	McConnellstown	9.08	3.37
5.11		8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31		8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50		8.53	Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00		9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10		9.12	Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20		9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50
AR6.38	AR	9.33			LE2.35
	LE	9.40	Saxton,	LE7.35	AR2.26
		10.00	Riddlesburg,		2.08
		10.08	Hopewell,		2.00
		10.24	Piper's Run,		1.44
		10.42	Tatesville,		1.19
		10.55	Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR	11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE	9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30
6.55		10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00		10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR	10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.05	LE2.05
			Broad Top City.		

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

TO ADVERTISERS:
THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,
OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN
SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
CIRCULATION OVER 1500.
HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
JOB PRINTING:
ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE
WITH
NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
AND IN THE
LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,
SUCH AS
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.
Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford township, deceased, will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, containing 113 Acres, more or less, with
THREE DWELLING HOUSES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL,
DISTILLERY,
BARN
and other out-buildings thereon erected. Situated three miles North of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power.
ALSO, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire.
ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Frederick Kuntz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.
TERMS reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford Co., or Richard Sill, Bedford. JOSIAH RICHEY,
nov29tf *Executor*

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
THESHING MACHINES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
Two and four-horse T